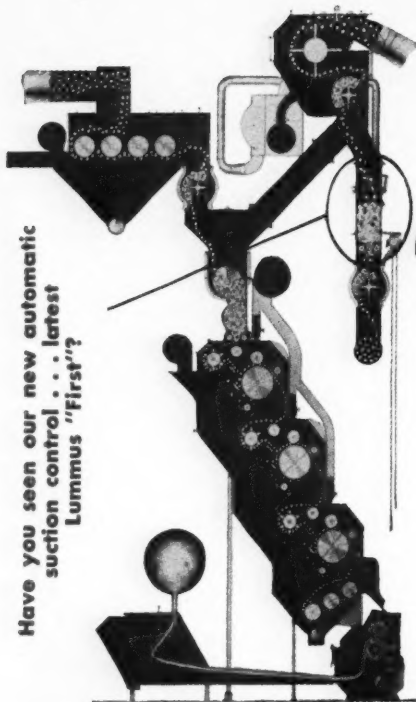


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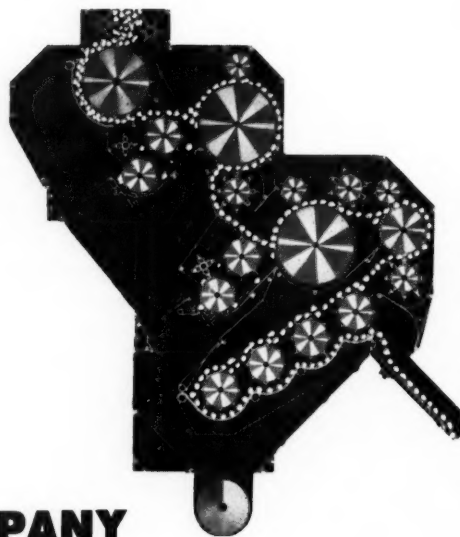
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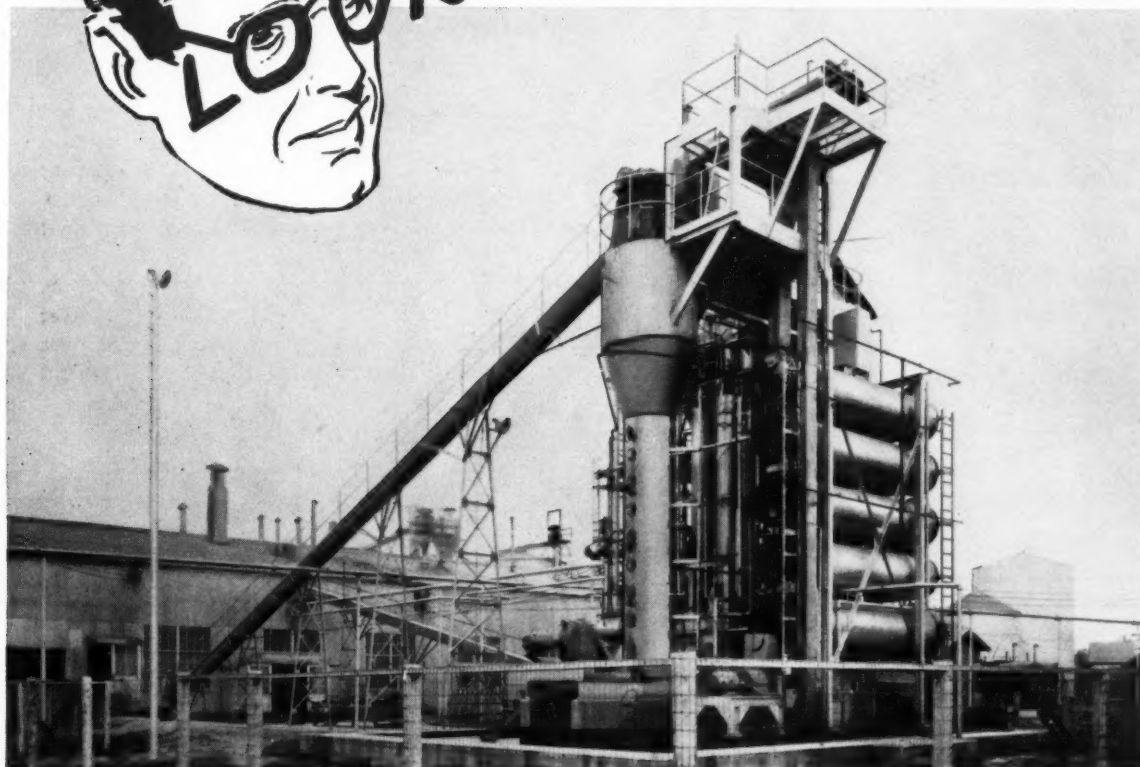
With its three extracting saw cylinders and two reclaiming saw cylinders plus one pre-cleaning cylinder and four after cleaning cylinders, it is in a class by itself in coping with the adverse conditions encountered in processing mechanically harvested or roughly picked seed cotton. The machine is unexcelled in separating cotton from the hulls and the two reclaiming units recover small locks of cotton, producing a clean hull pile.



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Here are two innocent-looking youngsters who are going to do a lot of growing-up together, and both will be the better for it. They seem to be thinking, "Young tads like us have got to stick together," or something of the sort. Anyway, they make a mighty pretty picture — as youngsters usually do. If either has a care in this wide world, he certainly doesn't show it here.

Photograph by Bob Taylor

VOL. 55 MARCH 13, 1954 No. 6

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginnners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginnners' Association
Arizona Ginnners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginnners' Association
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PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY IN OUR OWN PRINTING PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 21, TEXAS



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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

GENUINE SOUTHWESTERN

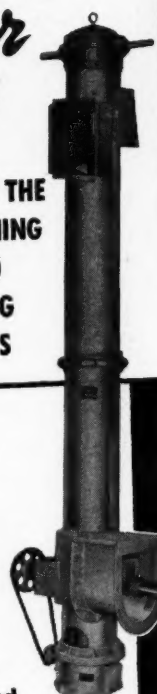
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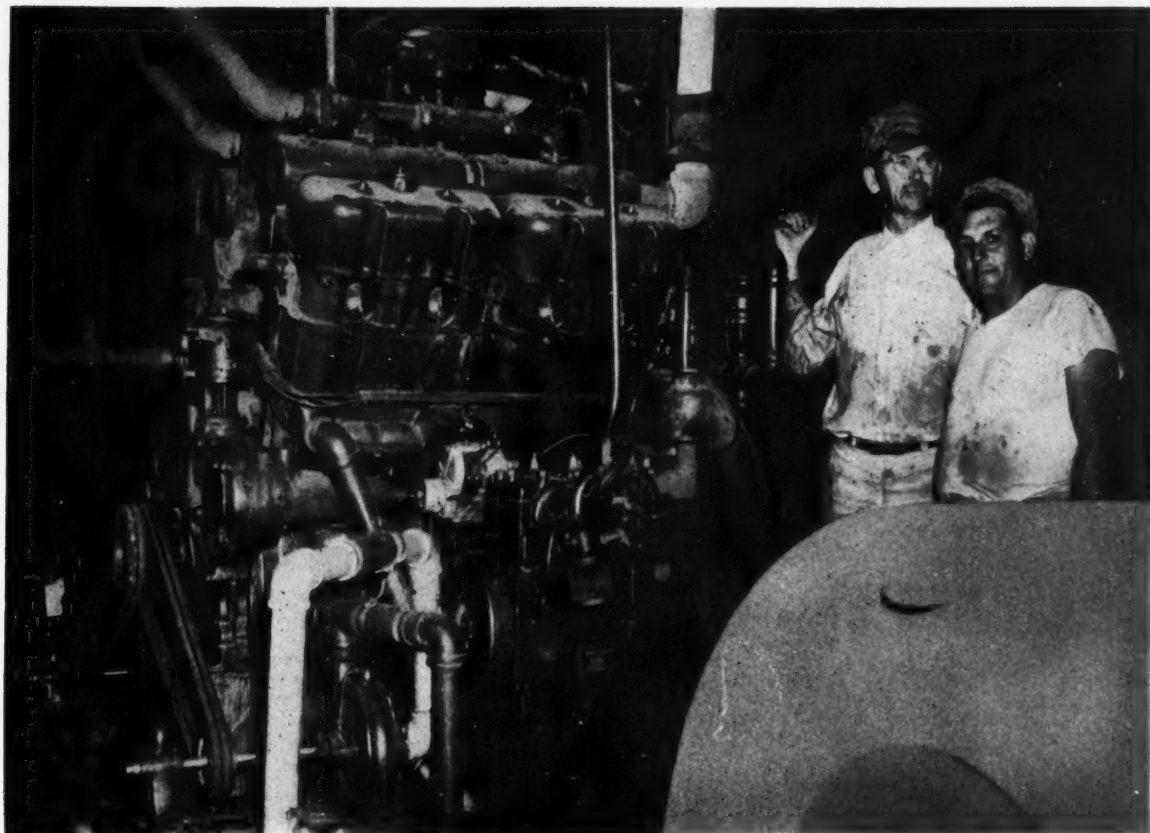


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Send for our illustrated catalog describing the mechanical feature and specifications of the Rotor Lift.

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The 233-hp V-8 Le Roi at Weslaco Gin Company, Weslaco, Texas already had about five years' service when the company bought it — hadn't needed a lick of work done to it in that time. It was overhauled then and put to work at Weslaco.

E. G. Wagner, manager, reports that in four seasons there, operating on natural gas, this Le Roi has had only one between-season top overhaul. At last inspection, the valves showed but little wear.

Guided valves — excellent valve cooling — big bearings — full-flow filtering system — these are just a few Le Roi design features that give you such long, dependable service.

If you are building a new gin or repowering an existing one, you owe it to yourself to get the complete Le Roi story of low power costs from your Le Roi distributor. Have him take you to see a Le Roi engine installation — soon. Sizes up to 450 hp continuous — all operate on low-cost natural gas or butane fuel.

F-48

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS • March 13, 1954



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laugh it off

Most of us have learned that politics and religion won't mix and quite a number of people are wondering if the same thing isn't true of government and politics.

A family went hunting for the first time—and they were not very skillful with firearms. Upon their return first came the father with his hand in a sling, next one son limping, then the daughter with her head bandaged.

An old friend met them and asked if they'd had a good day and the father replied it had been terrible.

"But what about the bag?" the friend said pointing to the second son who had just arrived with a sack on his back.

"That," bellowed the father, is the dog."

It appears that some cigaret lighters are made for people who do not smoke.

During the silence of a 20-minute bus stopover a man accompanied by his young son found a seat behind the driver. The youngster, bursting with pride, was carefully carrying a covered box. "Dad," he asked, "is my kitten a man kitten or a lady kitten?"

Everyone on board the bus listened hopefully. "A man kitten," said Pop promptly.

"How do you know?" the boy persisted.

One could have heard a pin drop as the father hastily said, "Well, he has whiskers, hasn't he?"

A thrilled 5th-grade pupil confided in her teacher: "I'm going to be on the program at the next patient teachers meeting."

Preacher (on golf course): "I notice that the players who get the lowest scores are those who remain calm and never swear."

Gloomy golfer: "What the hell have they got to swear about?"

The average person would be very dissatisfied with himself if he didn't think he was above the average.

The new missionary to the cannibal country could find no trace of the man he was to relieve. "Say," he asked the chief, "did you know Reverend Jones?"

"All of us knew him," replied the chief. "He was a marvelous fellow, the pride of this whole territory."

"Then," continued the new missionary, "why did he leave such a pleasant place?"

"Well," sadly replied the cannibal chief, "times got so bad we had to swallow our pride."

"Women's Sweaters Play a Dual Role," says a fashion magazine. Stating the obvious, huh?

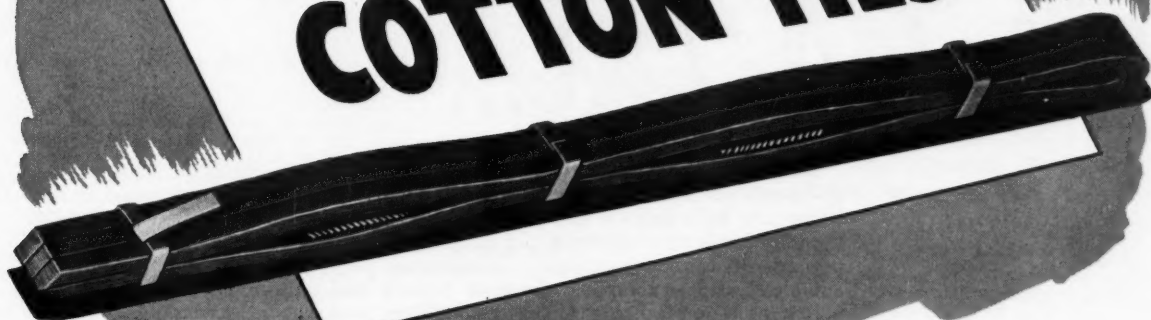
Woman, trying on fur coat, said to the salesgirl: "I wish it were called something besides broadtail. My husband fancies himself a comedian."

Fortune Teller: "Until you are 40 you will be poor and unhappy."

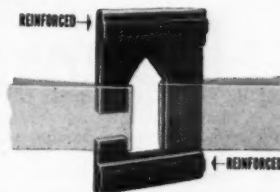
Customer: "And then what?"

Fortune Teller: "After that, you'll get used to it."

INSIST ON DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES



... with the new, reinforced buckles



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES — favorite with ginners for more than 50 years — now come to you with new, reinforced DIXISTEEL Buckles.

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New, reinforced DIXISTEEL Buckles have an extra-heavy, extra-wide head top and bottom. They won't snap at the eye, even when dry, springy cotton is baled in modern, high-pressure presses. They seat firmly, are easy to thread, won't slide or cut the tie.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties and Buckles. Order now.

DIXISTEEL
TRADE MARK

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AND BUCKLES**

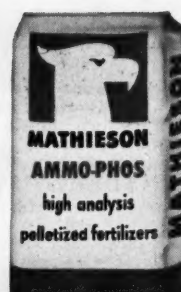
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Acre for acre and dollar for dollar, under most crop and soil conditions, high analysis pelletized AMMO-PHOS has shown greater results in acreage yield than ordinary fertilizers. With up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times more plant nutrients than most other fertilizers, AMMO-PHOS saves time and money in storing, handling, and spreading. The pellets, balanced and uniform in chemical content, provide a phosphate that remains available to plants over longer periods of time. They drill easily and evenly to give uniformly high yields throughout the entire field.

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For bigger cotton yields per acre with lower production cost per bale, buy AMMO-PHOS...Mathieson's high analysis pelletized fertilizer. AMMO-PHOS is available in recommended ratios for local soil conditions. It provides the plant foods needed to boost boll production and does it in the easiest, most economical way. To make certain you get maximum production per acre and those big bolls, full of lint, loaded on sturdy stalks...use AMMO-PHOS, the leader in the field for increased acreage yield.

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Some Economic Considerations in Using Lint Cleaners in Western Oklahoma

This report on research covering the effect of lint cleaners on quality improvement and costs was presented at the annual convention of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association March 2-3.

By JOHN E. ROSS, Jr., and ZOLON M. LOONEY

Agricultural Economist and Cotton Technologist,
Respectively, Fibers Section, Marketing Research Division,
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Stoneville, Miss.

THE secretary of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association in the spring of 1952 asked the U.S. Department of Agriculture to make a study at commercially operated gins to determine the economic importance of lint cleaners to producers and ginners. This study was to be made in the southwestern part of Oklahoma, where hand snapping and mechanical stripping are generally practiced. Also, attention was to be given to the incidence of spotted cotton and the possible effect of lint cleaners on such cotton. In other words, the results of the study, it was hoped, would answer one question, namely, "Do lint cleaners pay?" That is a very broad question. It is one that reaches from the producer to the consumer, and the ginner and the merchant are right in the middle. Therefore, we attempted to develop a study that would provide answers for each segment of the industry which might be affected.

Five gins were selected in the Altus-Elk City-Frederick area, each of which had essentially the same amount of overhead drying, extracting, and cleaning equipment. Typical overhead setups included a drier, cleaner, bur machines, cleaner, and extractor feeders, in that order. Two of these gins were located in the area served by the Altus-Lugert Irrigation District, and three were located in typical dryland areas. All basic lint cleaner types were included in the study. Represented were the air type, the flow-through type, and the controlled-bat types.

Provision was made to obtain samples at all gins on both early- and late-season cotton. Samples on early-season cotton were obtained after hand snapping had gotten in full swing. Samples on late-season cotton were obtained after frost had occurred, bolls had dried and opened sufficiently, and mechanical stripping was being widely practiced.

During each visit to each gin, approximately 50 bales of cotton were sampled consecutively as they were ginned. By this method, there was no freedom on our part or on the part of the ginner to select cotton from any producing area which might influence the results. Samples of seed cotton, before and after cleaning and drying, were obtained to measure the effect of such machinery on lint quality. Lint samples were obtained on each bale before it was subjected to lint cleaning. Simultaneously, another lint sample was obtained from the lint slide after the cotton had passed through the lint cleaners. During the ginning of all bales sampled, which sometimes required almost two days at each gin,

the trash removed by the lint cleaners was collected and weighed for each bale. On each third bale, three to five pounds of this material were saved for further testing to determine the amount of fibrous material involved and the amount of such fiber in the different staple lengths. Also, tests were made to separate pure motes from the leaf trash for each of these samples, and these data provided another indication of cleaning efficiency of the lint cleaners as related to possible grade improvements obtained.

The paired lint samples from each bale were numbered with special code numbers, bundled together, and taken to the classing office where they were classed by a committee. None of the classers was advised of the code used, and no paired samples were classed against each other. Thus, conditions were such that classing was performed under the same conditions as are applicable to the sacks of samples when they are received at the classing offices from the gins for classing.

Upon receipt of the classing results, tabulations were made to determine the modal grade and staple length for each gin. From information obtained from

each producer at time of ginning as to variety, method of harvest, and whether the cotton was grown under irrigated or dryland conditions, the classing samples of like grade, staple length, and growth conditions were composited in sufficient number to obtain from five to seven pounds of lint for spinning tests of the cotton before lint cleaning and of the paired samples after lint cleaning. Thus, a typical spinning lot might be Lankart variety, grown under dryland conditions, and the modal grade and staple length before lint cleaning would be Middling Light Spotted, 7/8-inch staple. A spinning lot composed of the paired samples after lint cleaning was included in the spinning test series to determine the effect, if any, of lint cleaners on the fiber and spinning properties. Sufficient material was saved from several of these spinning tests to determine the effect of removal of light spots by lint cleaners on the dyeing properties of yarn, when such a test has been developed.

The cost of providing the service of lint cleaning to producers is to be obtained this spring when gin records have been completed. Therefore, it is planned to prepare a report covering

Table 1.—Comparison of grades of ginned lint, with and without lint cleaning, western Oklahoma, 1952 and 1953

Grade	Number of bales Early season				Number of bales Late season			
	BC ¹	1952	AC ²	1953	BC ¹	1952	AC ²	1953
SM and GM	4	64	11	141	1	20	—	—
M+	7	14	44	26	—	3	—	—
M	66	71	66	13	20	36	8	18
SLM+	23	2	3	—	5	4	7	9
SM, Light Spot	57	33	69	19	44	64	—	2
SLM	18	1	1	—	19	9	20	74
SM, Spot	1	—	—	—	40	48	—	—
M, Light Spot	9	—	5	—	31	10	10	14
LM+	—	—	—	—	6	—	66	66
SM, Tinged	—	—	—	—	20	17	—	—
M, Spot	—	—	—	—	23	6	1	1
LM	—	—	—	—	1	—	76	27
SLM, Light Spot	—	—	—	—	2	—	45	25
SLM, Spot	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2
M, Tinged	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
LM, Light Spot	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2
SGO+	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
SGO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	185	185	199	199	219	219	243	243

¹BC=before lint cleaning.

²AC=after lint cleaning.

all phases of the effect of lint cleaners on quality and costs in the very near future.

Briefly, I have outlined the study and the mechanics of conducting it. I should like to discuss in general terms some of the results obtained from the two-year investigation. Originally planned for only the 1952-53 season, it was felt advisable to conduct the study again in 1953-54, when the first year turned out to be one of severe drouth and generally unfavorable growth conditions, particularly in dryland areas. In 1953, the weather situation was reversed, the dryland areas generally experiencing an excellent growing season and the irrigated area receiving only enough water for one irrigation late in the growing season.

I will not burden you with a multitude of facts, figures, and relationships that will be difficult to remember. But a few are necessary in order to point out certain conclusions. The final report on this study will include all these data and can be studied in detail at your leisure. It is believed that the information presented will be of value to every ginner in this area who now operates lint cleaners or is considering the advisability of installing such equipment.

Grade Improvement and Value

In discussing the possible effect of lint cleaners on the immediate value of the ginned lint to the producer, several factors must be considered. Among these are the grade improvements ob-

tained, the weight losses incurred in obtaining these improvements, and the premiums and discounts involved for the different grades and staple lengths.

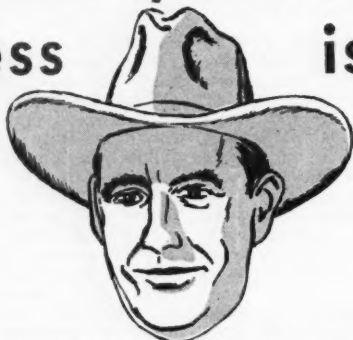
For early-season cotton in 1952, a total of 185 bales was sampled, of which 77 bales were Middling White or better, before lint cleaning (Table 1). This number compares with 149 bales in this category after being subjected to lint cleaning. Much of this increase came from the 41 bales in the Strict Low Middling range, from which 38 were raised to the next higher grade. Spotted cotton was affected in a most significant manner also. Of the 67 bales of Middling, Strict Middling Light Spotted or Spotted, one-half were classed as White after lint cleaning. The effect of lint cleaners on early-season light spotted cotton was even more significant in 1953, when 55 of 74 bales of light spotted cotton were classed as White in color after lint cleaning. For 1953 early-season ginnings, of the 199 bales sampled, 121 were Middling White or better prior to lint cleaning, as compared with 180 bales after cleaning. This includes an increase in the number of Strict Middling White bales from 11 to 141, and a reduction in the Middling White range from 110 to 39 bales. Such grade improvements are bound to be impressive to any ginner. In themselves, however, they are only an indication of the effectiveness of lint cleaners.

Consider for a moment the net bale value increases which may be associated with such grade improvements. After accounting for the average loss in weight of 9.6 pounds per bale at all gins on early-season cotton in 1952, an average net bale value increase of only \$0.26 was obtained (Table 2). This compares with \$1.13 per bale increase in early-season in 1953, when weight loss was slightly less, or 9.3 pounds, and spots more prevalent, than in the previous year. Among the individual gins, however, there were considerable variations which were dependent largely on the extent of light spotted cotton received and the amount of weight removed. One gin, on early-season 1952 cotton, incurred a net loss of \$1.03 per bale after accounting for 13.8 pounds of weight removed per bale by the lint cleaners. Only one-half of the 21 light spotted bales were classed as White in grade after lint cleaning. The following year at this same gin, three-fourths of this kind of cotton was changed to White grade as a result of lint cleaners, only 10 pounds of weight was removed, and a net gain of \$2.64 per bale was obtained. Similarly, another gin achieved two to three grade increases in 1952, yet, with an almost complete absence of light spots, showed a net gain of only \$0.68 per bale. However, in 1953 this gin showed a net gain of \$4.32 per bale on early-season dryland cotton, largely because the incidence of light spotted cotton was reduced from 37 bales prior to lint cleaning to three bales after lint cleaning, and because the weight removed by this machinery was more than two pounds less per bale than during the previous year.

On late-season cotton, for both 1952 and 1953, with average weight removal of 12.9 and 11 pounds respectively, the average net bale value increase for all gins was substantial, amounting to \$2.78 in 1952 and \$4.24 in 1953. Individual gins showed value increases ranging from \$0.84 to \$4.64 per bale in 1952 and

(Continued on Page 46)

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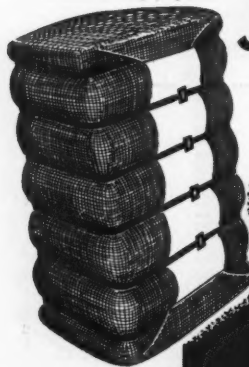
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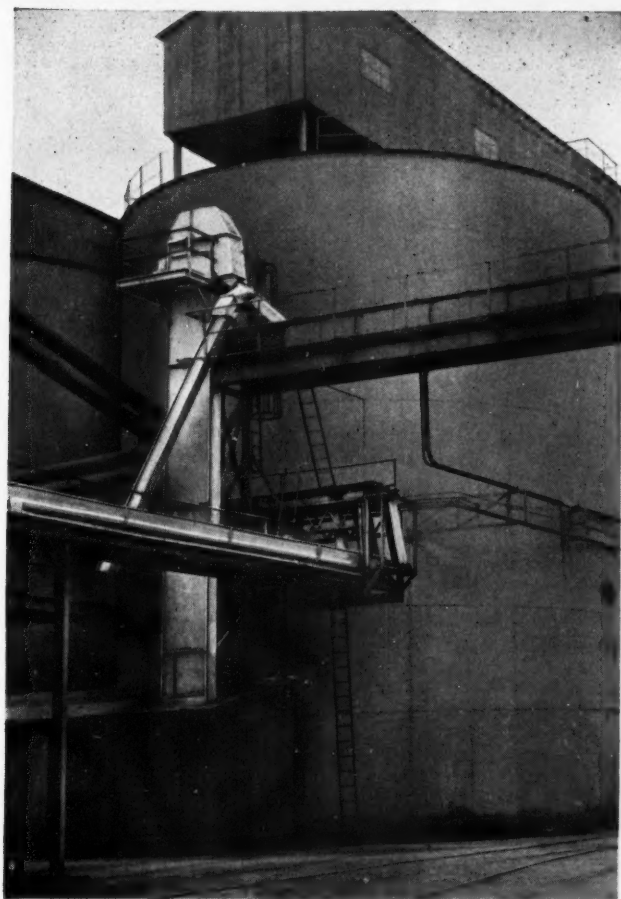
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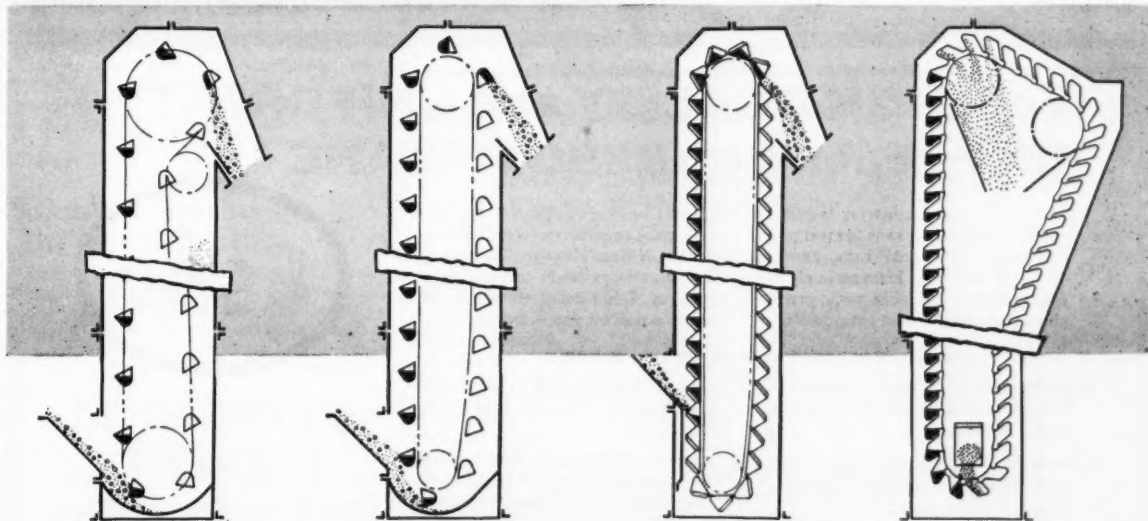
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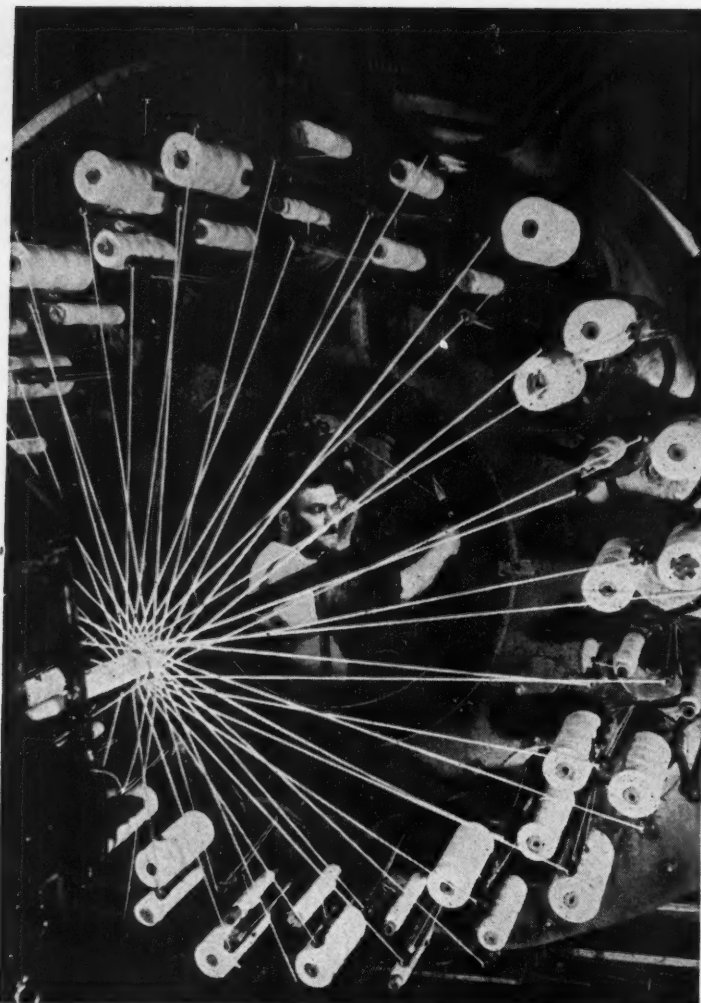
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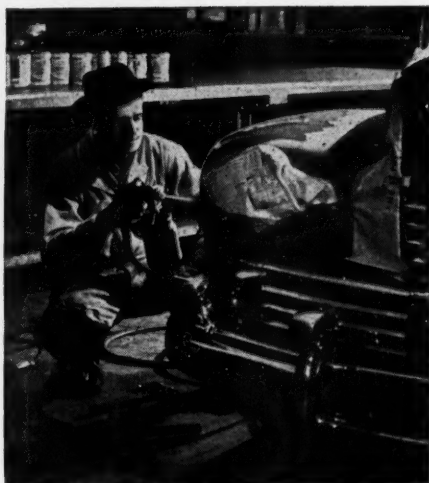
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- **PURITY** — High purity that helps avoid non-recoverable residues. Low non-volatile content.
- **MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY** — Can be shipped promptly from Baytown, Texas, or Bayonne, N. J. when you want it, where you want it.
- **EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY** —
- **HIGH OIL RECOVERY** — Results from "balanced solvency." Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.
- **MODERN HANDLING METHODS** — Separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used throughout all Esso Solvent handling operations.
- **Narrow boiling range** allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.



PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.
ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Large Attendance At Gin Schools

■ OWNERS and operators from five states show wide interest in the training sessions on efficient use of ginning equipment.

The more than 1,000 gin owners and operators and others who attended the Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools March 2-3 at and near Memphis set a new high record for attendance at the events and showed an interest in the practical discussions of ginning problems that gratified gin machinery manufacturers and other sponsors.

All of the schools were held at Memphis plants of the sponsoring firms except the Hardwicke-Etter Co. school, which was at The Cowart Gin Co. near Charleston, Miss.

Each of the five states involved—Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana—was well represented among the ginners at the schools.

Among the leaders of the staffs of gin machinery manufacturers who served as hosts to the ginners and provided instruction were E. H. Shackelford and Harold Osborne at the Continental Gin Co. school; M. P. Collins at the Lummus Cotton Gin Co. school; M. U. Tinsley at the Hardwicke-Etter Co. school; and H. A. Boggs of The Murray Co. of Texas and E. J. Walton, Jr., of the John E. Mitchell Co. at the Murray-Mitchell school.

State Extension specialists who assisted in planning and conducting the schools included J. M. Ragsdale of Missouri, I. W. Carson of Louisiana, Runyan Deere of Arkansas, Ed Hale of Tennessee and Tom Johnston of Mississippi. Working with them were USDA Extension Ginning Specialists A. M. Pendleton of Dallas and J. C. Oglesbee of Atlanta.

Sponsors of the schools, in addition to the gin machinery manufacturers, included the Extension Services of the five states, Delta Councils of Mississippi and of Louisiana and state ginners' associations of Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee.

• Ginners, Crushers On Co-op Board

TEXAS Federation of Cooperatives amended its bylaws at the recent annual convention at Austin, increasing the number of directors and designating directors by commodity divisions. The following directors were named from the oil mill and gin divisions:

Oil Mill Division—Juel E. Weaver, Jr., Producers Cooperative Mill, Midlothian; and Clyde Grice, Mid-West Cooperative Oil Mill, Hamlin.

Gin Division—Roy Morrow, Lyford Gin, Lyford; Wilmer Smith, Farmers' Cooperative Association No. 1 of New Home, Wilson; George Bohlen, Hare Cooperative Gin Co., Taylor; D. A. Barton, Danevang Farmers' Cooperative Society, Danevang; and C. E. Cantrell, Blue Ridge Cooperative Gin, Blue Ridge.

Roy B. Davis, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, was named a director-at-large.

Editorial

COTTON NOT PLANTED CAN'T BE GINNED

OUR HEADLINE states an obvious fact. But it's a fact every ginner should be thinking about. Cotton planting time is coming around, and 1954 is no time to let acres go unplanted that are eligible for cotton. Acreage control in the past has resulted in much underplanting, and there's every reason to fear that many acres allotted this season will not be planted unless someone does something about it.

The someone who can do something about it is the ginner. Secretary J. D. Fleming told members of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association at their convention that it was up to the individual ginner in each county to get out and see that cotton allotments are either planted or released so that some other farmer can plant those acres. "Ginners," said a resolution adopted recently by the Carolinas Ginners' Association, "are the only private group in a position to bring this information to every cotton farmer."

In other words, state ginners' organizations and other groups are working hard on this problem; but no one except the individual ginner is in a position to act effectively and promptly to assure the planting of the cotton he hopes to gin.

Here are some facts about cotton allotments that each ginner needs to use in working with his farmers:

1. It's to the advantage of the cotton grower to release any acres he won't plant. Acreage released to the county committee for 1954 will be considered as planted on the farm from which it was released, provided that any cotton was planted on the farm in 1952, 1953 or 1954. Thus, the farmer who releases unplanted acres gets credit for them in future allotments.

2. A farmer may release any part of his cotton allotment that he doesn't want to plant.

3. Released acreage that is planted elsewhere not only will help other farmers who want to plant cotton this year, but also help to preserve the historical acreage base of the county and state.

4. Acreage must be released by a date determined by the state committee.

5. Official premeasurement of all marketing quota crops will be offered, for which service the farmer pays the cost. This, however, will save the expense of plowing up overplanted acres or the loss from underplanting.

Those are the facts in the situation. Every ginner who gets these facts into the hands of his local farmers will help them and help himself. There is nothing that any ginner can do now that will more directly benefit his own business and his own community than seeing that cotton acreage gets planted. Farmers are making their plans now, and ginners need to act quickly.

Sprinkler Irrigation Tests Made by Engineers

Results of testing sprinkler irrigation of cotton at College Station, Texas, in 1953 have been summarized in Texas A. & M. College Progress Report 1641. The preliminary experiment indicates that maximum cotton yields are obtained under relatively high moisture conditions.

High moisture, the researchers found, resulted in a slight retardation of maturity, in larger bolls and in longer staple length. The maximum demand for moisture began with flowering and increased until most of the bolls were mature.

Roy C. Garrett and Simon T. Russell, engineers at Texas Experiment Station, conducted the experiment at the Brazos River Valley Laboratory. They point out that "although rainfall at the Laboratory from Sept. 1, 1952, through Aug. 31, 1953, totaled about 51 inches, or about 14.5 inches above normal, there were times during the growing season when the non-irrigated cotton plants suffered from lack of moisture."

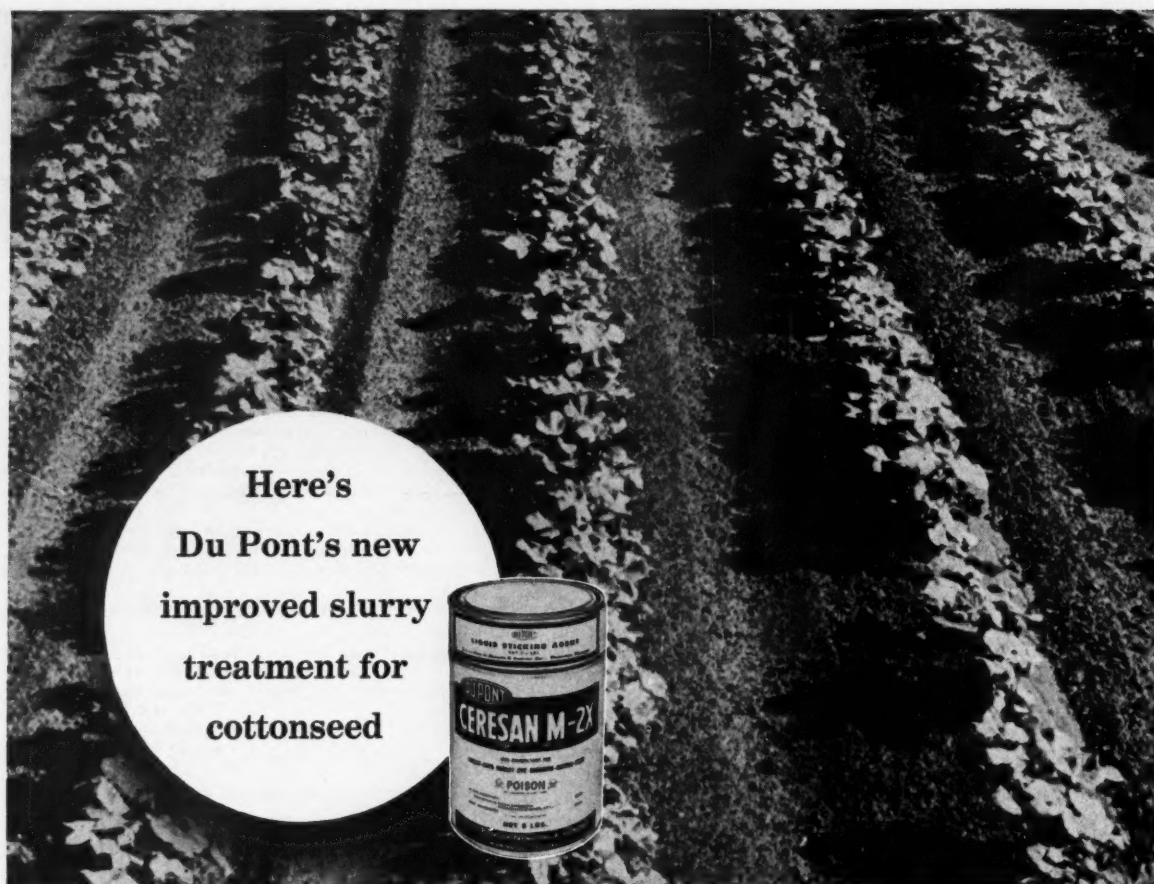
• New Contest Set in North Carolina

THE STATE Cotton Working Committee of North Carolina has decided to hold an Every Farmer Participation Contest in the place of the Five-Acre Cotton Contest held for the past several years.

In the new contest, awards will be made on the basis of yield per acre on the total acreage planted on any farm. The determination of the yields per acre will be made by using the cotton acreage allotments and cotton gin records.

The state will be divided into two contest areas—east and west—and a first prize of \$300 and a second prize of \$200 will be available for each area. There will also be a \$500 prize for the grower who produces the highest yield in the entire state. Awards are given by the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

A feature of the contest is a score card for all cotton farmers on which they can check their cultural practices against recommended practices.



Here's
Du Pont's new
improved slurry
treatment for
cottonseed



NON-DUSTING, DOUBLE-STRENGTH **CERESAN[®] M-2X**

Treating cottonseed is easier, surer, simpler with this new *dustless* formulation . . . Du Pont "Ceresan" M-2X. This slurry treating product doesn't raise dust in handling, in treating or in planting. And it sticks tight to the seed for unequalled disease protection.

Double strength of "Ceresan" M-2X saves half the work of handling. The handy five-pound package eliminates measuring from

bulk, reduces the risk of improper treating rates. It treats twice as much seed per pound as "Ceresan" M . . . costs no more per bushel of seed treated.

Whether you use dust or slurry treatment, you can depend on Du Pont "Ceresan" for the best disease control. Check your supplies of the "Ceresan" formulation best adapted to your equipment . . . and order now.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

CERESAN[®] M-2X

Seed Disinfectant and Protectant

On all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning or caution statements on use of the product are given, read them carefully.

Chemical Formulators Name C. M. Meadows of Waco

Dr. C. M. Meadows, president and general manager of Southwest Chemical and Sprayer Co., Waco, Texas, has been named president of the Agricultural Chemical Formulators Association, Southwestern Branch. The organization is composed of companies that formulate agricultural insecticides in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. Its purpose is to aid the farmer by encouraging uniformity of products and by building a better understanding of the agricultural insecticide industry by the public.

Doctor Meadows is legislative coordinator for the National Agricultural Chemical Association and executive committeeman for the American Association of Economic Entomologists, Southwestern Branch. He was one of the pioneers in the field of agricultural insecticides and low-gallonage spraying.

A native of Louisiana, Doctor Meadows attended Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches, receiving his degree in 1936. He received his masters degree in entomology at Louisiana State University in 1938, where he also was associated with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. Doctor Meadows was granted his Ph.D. at Ohio State University in 1942, and was in charge of research and technical development on cotton insect control for the Sherwin-Williams Co. until 1950 when he and the late Dr. Harold A. Waters formed Southwest Sprayer and Chemical Co.

Doctors Meadows has done extensive research work in developing a low-gal-



DR. C. M. MEADOWS

lonage spray machine for practical spraying of cotton and in the formulations of concentrated emulsifiable chemicals for the control of cotton insects.

He was a lieutenant in the Navy during the war, serving with a malaria control unit in the South Pacific. He is married, and the father of two sons.

Texas Cotton Group Meets

Foreign trade was emphasized at the forty-third annual convention of the Texas Cotton Association March 12-13 at the Baker Hotel in Dallas.

At Birmingham Meeting

Fleming Re-elected By Alabama Group

■ GINNERS discuss plan for group insurance. Hear panel discussion on ways to improve cotton quality by better ginning.

Discussion of a group insurance program was one of the major topics on the business program of the Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association convention March 9-10 at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Birmingham.

Joe Fleming, Huntsville, was re-elected president. Also re-elected were Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, secretary; and Joe Bob Elliott, Athens, treasurer. Ralph Norman, Fort Deposit, was named vice-president, succeeding J. A. Thompson, Troy.

One of the highlights of the convention was a panel discussion on Over-processing of Cotton and Ways to Improve Quality by Better Ginning. J. C. Oglesbee, Atlanta, USDA Extension ginning specialist, was moderator of the panel, with representatives of gin machinery manufacturers and research institutions participating.

Agricultural prospects for Alabama in 1954, activities of the National Cotton Council and other topics of interest to ginners were discussed by speakers on the program.

A humorous program entertained the ginners and their guests at the banquet.

\$4,000 SAVINGS — THE FIRST YEAR!

ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS PULL TRAMP IRON FROM COTTON GINNING, PREVENT MACHINERY DAMAGE

Eriez Manufacturing Company, world's largest manufacturer of permanent magnets, is responsible for important savings in the cotton ginning industry. Savings are realized by preventing tramp iron (baling wire, nails, scrap) from entering the ginning process lines and thereby preventing expensive machinery damage and subsequent shut downs. Savings are also realized by preventing fires. (ERIEZ MAGNETIC SEPARATORS are approved equipment by 22 leading fire prevention and insurance associations.)

Ginners Report Results

Throughout the cotton belt ginners report their cost-cutting experience with Eriez Magnetic Separators. "We've had \$3,000 to \$4,000 savings by preventing machinery damage and eliminating shut downs," says a California ginner, writing about his first year's results with Eriez. "Annual saving on wear alone greater than magnet cost," says owner and manager of a Texas gin. "No broken ribs or damaged saws since installing Eriez," reports a Missouri manager of a cotton and grain company.

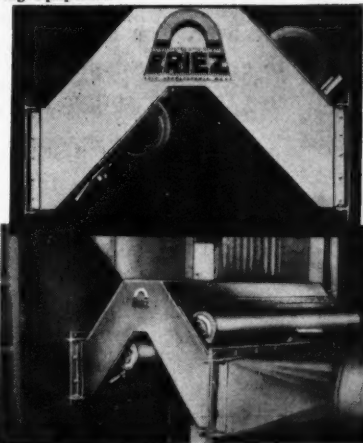
Eriez Magnet for Pneumatic Lines

Tramp iron can be stopped from getting through pneumatic lines with the use of the Eriez Magnetic Hump. The hump design breaks the flow and the speed of the cotton so that the two permanent plate magnets mounted on both sides of the hump (see illustration) can extract the tramp iron. Magnets are hinged so that they can be swung open for easy cleaning. Eriez Humps have passed the rigid

standards and field tests of Factory Insurance Companies.

The Power of Eriez Magnets

Eriez Magnets are made of powerful ALNICO V castings . . . completely non-electric . . . no wiring . . . no batteries . . . your first cost is your last cost! The magnetic power cannot fail, will last indefinitely. Fast installation on new or existing equipment.



There is an Eriez Magnet to Fit Your Need! Write for Free Bulletin!

Eriez makes magnets for every need in the cotton industry. Eriez tower drier magnets, transition magnets, magnetic humps, litter slide magnets, gravity flow installations . . . they are all discussed in the Eriez bulletin prepared especially for the cotton ginning industry. Write for it today.

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Please send me your free bulletin on magnets for the cotton ginning industry.

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Capstick & Company, St. Louis, Missouri;
C. W. Dean & Associates, Memphis, Tennessee;
Hersey-Thomas Company, Greenville, South Carolina;
Glenn W. King Company, Houston, Texas;
Power-Mac, Inc., San Francisco, California;
C. D. Sutton & Associates, Los Angeles, California;
VeeEss Engineering Company, Phoenix, Arizona;
L. P. Zumstein, Fort Orange, Florida.

At Rocky Mount, North Carolina

50th Anniversary Is Observed by Mill

■ PLANTERS Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co. was started by small group of farmers who agreed to sell the mill 200 bushels of seed for each share of stock held, or to pay a penalty of two cents per bushel for any seed not delivered.

A FIRM that was started by a small group of cotton farmers who wanted "an oil mill and ginney at or near Hargrove's Crossing on the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad" is celebrating its fif-

tieth anniversary. It is the Planters Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co., Rocky Mount, N.C.

These farmers, who gathered at Rocky Mount on a Saturday afternoon early

in 1904 to make their initial plans, probably had little idea that the firm would develop into so large and so useful an enterprise for the agriculture of eastern North Carolina. They did not take long, however, to put their plans for the oil mill into a definite form.

The first board of directors was named within one week of the initial meeting. These original directors included Frank Gorham, E. W. Shearin, J. B. Bradley, J. C. Braswell and E. L. Daughtridge, who served as president until 1921. It was decided to name the firm Planters Cotton Seed Oil Co., a name that was changed to the firm's present title in 1913.

Determined to make the venture successful, the original stockholders agreed to deliver 200 bushels of cottonseed to the mill for each share of stock held, or to pay a penalty of two cents per bushel for any seed not delivered.

Machinery for the oil mill and gin was purchased and contracts signed for erection of the buildings within one month of the original meeting. Costs, 50 years ago, included \$6 per thousand for brick purchased and \$4.50 per thousand for laying the brick. The contractor agreed to erect all woodwork for 45 cents per 100 feet, and volunteered to install, without charge, the iron siding for the gin building.

The buildings were completed and the machinery installed by the summer of 1904.

Management of the new firm was in the hands of Ed Gorham, father of the company's present president, Robert D. Gorham. The elder Gorham remained with the firm as manager and secretary until his death in 1926.

Following the death of E. L. Daughtridge in 1921, Millard F. Jones served as president until 1923, when W. M. Daughtridge was elected president.

Robert D. Gorham became president of the firm, succeeding W. M. Daughtridge, in 1927 and has been instrumental in the company's expansion in eastern North Carolina. Gorham had been elected a director in 1925, later becoming assistant manager and, a year later, secretary and manager, positions which he held until he became president.

Other present officers of the firm include W. M. Daughtridge, J. D. Robbins, W. T. Melvin and G. W. Gorham, Jr., vice-presidents; J. L. Murphy, treasurer; and T. H. Pitt, secretary.

Directors are W. M. Daughtridge, R. D. Gorham, DeLeon Carter, M. P. Dawson, R. R. Braswell, B. B. Woodard and T. J. Pearsall.

As one of its public services, the firm in 1944 established a scholarship fund to provide assistance when needed by outstanding boys of Nash and Edgecombe Counties desiring to study agriculture at North Carolina State College.

The Rocky Mount Evening Telegram devoted a special section to Planters Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co. recently, and R. Graham Dozier, manager of the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce, paid tribute to the firm's services to agriculture and leadership in community programs.

One of the services which Planters has rendered has been the employment, for many years, of a college trained agronomist to assist farmers. Norfleet Sugg, the agronomist, is a North Carolina State College graduate who has helped hundreds of farmers in making soil analyses, planning insect control programs and other farming programs.

Now IS THE TIME TO LOOK AHEAD

PLAN FOR GOOD PLANTING— GOOD GINNING—GOOD BAGGING!



HINDOO
2 POUND—OPEN WEAVE
HINDOO
IS THE "BUY" WORD
for Bagging
21 POUNDS TARE

When you tell your oil mill, "Get me HINDOO," your worries are over. You are sure to get the best protection for your cotton.

Make planting time your planning time for bagging. Use HINDOO, the best buy in bagging.

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MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GULFPORT, MISS. GALVESTON, TEXAS
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOSTON, MASS.



CLIMAX blue streak engines

PEAK PERFORMANCE WITH POWER TO SPARE . . . that's the reputation of Climax Blue Streak Engines throughout the cotton gin industry. And to fit your particular requirement, Climax makes five famous models with power ranges from 210 to 460 horse power . . . all designed, engineered and constructed especially for the cotton gin industry.

Whatever your power needs may be, it will pay you to check first with your Climax Distributor. He is anxious to explain the many performance qualities of Climax Blue Streak Cotton Gin Engines and how his staff of factory trained mechanics assure you of unsurpassed service . . . where you need it and when you need it.

There is a Climax Blue Streak Distributor located within two hours of your operation. His modern, completely equipped shop will provide immediate low cost attention to your every power need.



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BLUE STREAK ENGINES

Made by CLIMAX ENGINE AND PUMP MFG. CO. Factory and General Offices: Clinton, Iowa. Cotton Gin Sales Office: 155 Continental Ave., Dallas, Texas.

Revealed at Augusta Meeting

Georgia Ginners Up Membership 64%

■ **MORE THAN 200** attended Augusta meeting. W. J. Estes, Jr., is new president. Tom Murray praised for his fine work as executive vice-president.

Herbert A. Williams, Jr., of Sylvania, retiring president of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association, told delegates to the twenty-second annual convention held March 7-8 at Augusta that there was a 64 percent increase in the membership since the 1953 meeting in Atlanta.

Much of the credit for this increase, Williams said, is due to the fine work of Tom Murray, who was named executive vice-president of the Association about six months ago. During the past year, Williams told the ginners, the Association has been represented at every important cotton meeting and demonstration held in the state.

The ginners' growing interest in their state association is seen in a registration figure in excess of 175 at the Augusta meeting. Total attendance exceeded 200. For the first time in the memory of many who attended, every Association officer and director was present at a special meeting held Sunday, March 7. Only other scheduled feature that day was a social hour from 6 to 7 p.m. at which ginners and their wives were guests of the oil mills of Georgia.

• **Ginners' Role in Quality Stressed**—In an address at the general business session on March 8, J. Ritchie Smith of Memphis, head of Educational Services, National Cotton Council, emphasized ginning for quality as a key factor in cotton's progress. He recalled the pessimism that prevailed in the early 1930's when "a lot of people were writing cotton off as a dying industry." But, he said, the cynics were wrong. "The cotton industry pulled itself together, tightened its belt, and proceeded to amaze almost everyone by its progress in the next 15 or so years.

"Cotton fought back by making great improvements in lint quality, by undertaking a vigorous program of promotion, and by improving industry efficiency all along the line from the field through the spinning mill. As a result, cotton is still on its feet, and it's getting stronger."

• **Competition Getting Stronger, Too**—But, the speaker warned, "this is definitely no time to be sinking back into a false sense of security." We must assume that synthetics are here to stay, he said, and we also face strong competition from foreign cotton growths. Not only that, Smith asserted, but also "we face competition from alternative crops for the land, equipment and capital now devoted to cotton production."

We not only need sound and vigorous promotion to increase cotton consumption, but an effort by every segment of the industry to improve and preserve cotton's quality.

"Like any other raw material," Smith told the ginners, "cotton gets its ulti-

mate value from the usefulness of the products made from it. But the textile industry also expects cotton to measure up to the competition in terms of trouble-free processing performance. So we constantly tried to build more inherent quality into cotton as a means of increasing its value as a raw material. In that way, we make it possible for cotton manufacturers to turn out more products that people will buy because they prefer them. That's one of the primary ways of building a strong, expanding market for cotton. It's the kind of basis that effective sales promotion has to build from.

"Now," Smith went on, "it's the breeders' job to put the right kinds of inherent quality into cotton varieties. It's the producers' job to turn out these varieties in adequate commercial volume. It's the ginners' job to process these cottons in such a way that their inherent quality is preserved for the spinner.

• **Ginner Can Cancel Out the Gains**—"That's one big reason why the ginner has a key role in cotton's progress. Unless he does gin for quality, he can cancel out many of the gains being made in improving cotton's inherent value."

Turning to mechanical harvesting, and

progressively rougher hand harvesting, Smith said that the fact we have been able to maintain cotton quality at a high level "is a real tribute to the ginner. By spending large sums on plant modernization, he has kept pace with—in fact, he's made possible—this all important trend toward mechanization."

In discussing the growing responsibility of the ginner in maintaining quality under conditions of increased mechanical harvesting, Smith warned against improper use of ginning equipment which can damage lint quality. "Over-all," he said, "there is no evidence to show that malpractices in ginning are widespread. However, there has been some misuse of modern equipment, and the sooner we reduce this to an absolute minimum, the better off we will be." He placed special emphasis on the need for all ginners to avoid over drying and overmachining, the two practices which have caused most of the complaints by mills.

• **Wingate, Council Official, Is Speaker**—H. L. Wingate, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, praised ginners for their contribution to a strong cotton economy and their support


(Continued on Page 43)



CG&OMPress Photo.

AT TOP are shown the 1954 officers of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association. Left to right: W. J. Estes, Jr., Haralson, president; Sam Smith, Cartersville, vice-president; Herbert A. Williams, Jr., Sylvania, first vice-president (retiring president); Tom Murray, Sylvania, executive vice-president. BOTTOM picture shows personnel of an open forum panel which was a feature of the business program. Left to right: Charles A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss.; J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta; W. J. Estes, Jr., Haralson; E. C. Westbrook and Dr. D. L. Branyon, both of Athens, Ga.

**from our
Washington
Bureau** ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
by **FRED BAILEY**
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS



• **Benson's Troubles Increase**—Things are looking bad for Benson & Co. on Capitol Hill—to put it mildly. Their farm program now stands less chance than ever for approval, in the view of farm leaders in Washington.

Reasons are many and complex, economic as well as political. Recession fears are bringing new demands for steps to bolster incomes of farmers as well as consumers. Recent USDA actions have not made things easier for the Secretary and his aides.

The decision to slash dairy supports to the legal minimum has brought new troubles in Congress. Many lawmakers are miffed at Benson's efforts to call public attention to the "excessive" cost of farm programs. Others are gunning for him because of his resistance to additional spending on relief for drouth areas.

A tipoff on the congressional mood toward price support levels comes from the Joint Economic Committee. Lawmakers warn that a flexible support program would be "disrupting" at a time "when

the threat to our economic stability is so generally recognized."

Secretary Benson discounts the committee view, saying its members are veteran pleaders for high supports. But, as the National Cotton Council pointed out, the report still "will give potent ammunition to members of Congress fighting for retention of the present program."

• **Congress Soured**—The sour attitude of Congress toward USDA has been clearly visible in early committee hearings on the proposed farm program. An example was a recent exchange between Senator Ed Thyne, Minnesota Republican, and Under Secretary True D. Morse.

Morse, in explaining a point, reminded the Senate Agriculture Committee that he had once been in the farm management and appraisal business. This, the Under Secretary indicated, led him to believe that there was a lot of point to what he was saying.

Thyne yields to nobody in the Senate in his courtesy to witnesses, and his tone with Morse was polite. But what he

said was this: Well, Mr. Under Secretary, I was in the hog business once, but I got burned so bad on that kind of advice that I had to get out.

• **Could Have Mix-up**—There is one prospect that could really confound the Agriculture Secretary—whether he is Benson, or anybody else. That is the prospect that Congress will insist on continued rigid supports—but will go along with the Administration's idea of setting aside some \$2½ billion worth of surplus commodities.

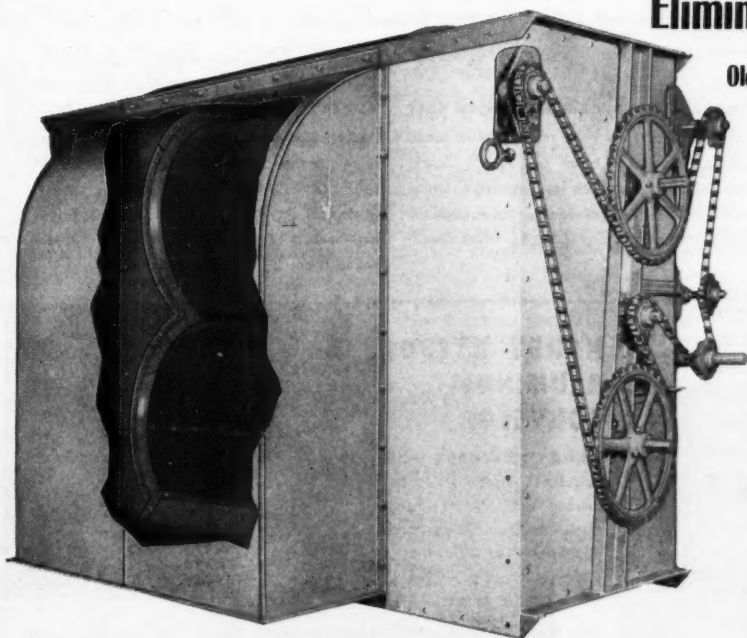
A set-aside would theoretically ease or eliminate production controls. With supports remaining at present levels, however, surpluses would tend to mount still higher. In the case of cotton, the set-aside would be a maximum of four million and minimum of three million bales.

Insiders here think Congress, in the final stretch, won't approve both set-aside and rigid supports. But, they add, stranger things have happened.

• **Soviet May Get Fats**—Sales of cottonseed oil and butter to Russia, as predicted here, are not being ruled out by the Administration. Benson now has pointed out publicly that he would be glad to sell to Communist countries on two conditions: (1) that such sales do not interfere with "cold war efforts," and (2) that sales to American consumers would be "at about the same price."

The Secretary also says he means to follow through in unloading government butter on domestic markets at discount prices. Benson indicates, says the National Cotton Council, "that once a plan for selling surplus butter at discount on the domestic market has been worked

(Continued on Page 40)



Eliminate "Big-Ended" Bales

Old, Worn-out Condensers Are the Culprits!

The CEN-TENNIAL DOUBLE DRUM CONDENSER produces a smooth, uniform bat on both sides, by using two drums turning toward the center. This important feature also improves the appearance of the sample.

Two drums give greater screen surface for depositing lint and discharging air.

Now equipped with RC-80 Steel Roller Chain and Steel Sprockets.

Write for Bulletin No. 48-COND

Visit our Booth at the Mid-South Ginners Exhibit in Memphis.

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

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HERE'S

**A HIRED HAND
THAT WILL WORK
FOR LESS THAN**

\$5 A WEEK!



SEEDBURO HYTROL Portable Folding Conveyor **YOU NOW PAY \$25-\$200 A WEEK FOR THE WORK IT WILL DO!**

Grain, Feed and Seed Men now save \$1,000 - \$10,000 each year with a Hytrol

"We are doing the same work with two men and the Hytrol that four or five men were doing before." says Duncan G. McFadyen, Upchurch, Inc., Raeford, N. C. (Estimated saving if he pays his workers \$40 a week — \$4,160.)

"With this unit two men can handle and stack more sacks of fertilizer faster and with less effort than six men formerly did." says A. J. Sharpe, Marked Tree Gin Company, Marked Tree, Ark. (Saving up to \$8,320.)

"Our 16" Hytrol is saving 50% in labor costs." says B. A. Estes, Farmers Co-op. Grain Company, Blue Rapids, Kans.

"We find the Hytrol Conveyor a great labor saver. It enables one man to care for our seed cleaning and all the piling," says I. W. Cornell, Cornell Seed Ranch, Middleton, Ida.

"We can unload a carload of feed and stack it away in half the time it used to take us, with much less labor." says A. L. Anderson, Farmers Elev. Co., Sleepy Eye, Minn.

KEEPS HELP HAPPY AND HEALTHY

Harry Heist, A. & C. Feed Company, Cheyenne, Wyo. says. "One of our problems is to keep a good man from injuring his back on the 100 pound sacks. Our Hytrol is keeping our good men with us and we are no longer suffering their health."

PROTECTS BAGS, CARTONS, BLOCK SALT

A feed dealer tells us the Hytrol unloads 40,000 pounds of block salt in 1½ hours, instead of 8 hours with less breakage. Other users say the Hytrol reduces breakage of bags and cartons. Saves losses, saves time.

INCREASES STORAGE CAPACITY 10-40%

Hytrol helps you stack higher and lets you use balconies and other hard-to-get-at waste space. S. S. Savage, Everett & Savage Seeds, Chester, S. C. says, "We are stacking 22 bags high with a 14' Hytrol, increasing our warehouse space by at least 30%."

No other conveyor has so many features to move your materials faster, at lower cost. Low loading end saves lifting. For greater elevation — rounded wooden cleats gently hold bag or carton from slipping. To fit every need elevate your Hytrol to angle you need, even when in use. Rolls where you need help on easy-rolling swiveled wheels. Reversible belt Direction lets you unload a truck and load it up again with a flick of the switch. Prices \$541-\$917 for 10-22 ft. Lengths.



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EQUIPMENT COMPANY

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HANDY HYTROL ALUMINUM CONVEYOR

CARRY IT WHERE YOU NEED IT — Prop It Up Between Truck and Loft — Put It Horizontally Between Truck and Dock — Lay It Down on a Stairway or Floor — Plug In and Flick the Switch.



The FIRST REALLY PORTABLE CONVEYOR. Weighs less than two sacks of grain. Moves 100 pound bags or cartons up and down, in and out of box cars, trucks or storerooms, and between floors. Carry one on your truck with a handy extension cord to connect to any standard electric outlet.

PRICE COMPLETE WITH MOTOR:

13 ft.—\$392.00; 15 ft.—\$435.00; 17 ft.—\$476.00

**Delta Grower
Finds Subtillage
Gives Him**

BIGGER YIELDS

Now, T. U. Black's neighbors rent his Cat D8 to subsoil their own land.



SUBSOILING cotton land with a Cat D8 tractor and subsoiler attachments resulted in cotton like this, held by T. U. Black of Holly Plantation near Sidon, Miss.

SUBTILLAGE, one of the newest practices in seedbed preparation for cotton, is being widely discussed the length and width of the Mississippi Delta this year. There is still another way, the cotton farmer is hearing, to increase acre-yields and, with acreage allotments in 1954, that's important.

The story properly starts in Mississippi when a pipeline was built through the Dockery Farms Plantation. In back-filling, the topsoil was put in the bottom of the ditch and Farm Manager Russ Odenwald fully expected that the crop over the pipeline would be a failure.

He later reported, however, that the trench acted as a water reservoir, storing the much needed water necessary for cotton growth. The cotton was a foot higher over the ditch. After that Odenwald went on to prove that "pan breaking" was a paying operation.

Near Sidon, Miss., T. U. Black farms

cotton in a way to get the most out of every acre. In 1952, he purchased a Cat D8 tractor and with a tool bar loaned by Stribling Bros. Machinery Co., Inc., Caterpillar dealers in the area, subsoiled 485 acres. Then the rains came. It rained an inch a day for a week. Black said it was five and a half days before he noticed any runoff on his subsoiled acres, but that neighboring acres showed runoff after one and a half days.

Black figures he saved five and a half inches of rainfall and was grateful later when his cotton was in the ground 59 days without rain. At the end of the 59 days, his cotton was waist-high, the stalks were strong and the foliage good.

When Black picked in November, he was looking for six-foot hands. The cotton was head high—healthy plants with

bolls that didn't crack open before they were mature even though it was exceptionally dry. The yield went as high as two bales to the acre and fiber, which usually averaged one and one-thirty-second to one and one-sixteenth, measured one and one-sixteenth to one and three-thirty-seconds. Fertilization was the same as usual, 100 pounds of anhydrous ammonia to the acre.

Sometimes now they speak of cotton as "before Black" and "after Black." Last fall, neighbors were renting Black's D8 to subsoil their own cotton land.

These neighbors will soon begin to see the results of the use of this equipment on their own farms, and it is believed that the practice of subtillage will continue to spread among cotton farmers as more of them learn of the benefits.

DIFFERENCE between the subtilled acres and the others was clearly evident in August on the T. U. Black farm. The area had gone 59 days without rain, yet the subtilled cotton grew waist high with moisture stored in the ground.



AFTER the word got around that Black's "high cotton" resulted from subsoiling, many of his neighbors decided it would pay them to subsoil too. Here Black's equipment subsoils on a field of Neighbor Frank Powers.





In Oklahoma City, March 2-3

Elmer Dawson Heads Oklahoma Ginners

■ **ANNUAL** convention hears value of research and education stressed by speakers. Pannell and Palmer are vice-presidents.

Elmer Dawson, Mountain View, was elected president of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association at the final session of the thirty-seventh annual convention, March 2-3 at the Biltmore Hotel in Oklahoma City. He succeeds W. E. Rosenbum, Hugo, who presided over the convention, attended by more than 400 persons.

M. N. Pannell, Lawton, was named first vice-president; and Lester Palmer, Okemah, is second vice-president for 1954-55. J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, is secretary-treasurer.

Directors of the Association for 1954-55 are Ivy Brown, Clinton; Afton Bailey, Hollis; Jack Harper, Frederick; Sam LaFaver, Watonga; Arthur Opitz, Binger; M. K. Lyle, Glencoe; E. J. Mitchell, Wynnewood; C. L. Matlock, Okemah; Virgil Jumper, Idabel; G. N. Irish, Muskogee; Leo Bey, Coalgate; Dawson and Pannell.

● **Ginners in Key Position**—Ginners are in a key position to maintain cotton quality, President Rosenbum said in his address which opened the meeting. He listed improvements in production practices, ginning methods and marketing procedure for which ginners should work.

Research and Education, the Keys to
(Continued on Page 30)



Photoviews of Oklahoma Ginners' Meeting

■ **TOP:** Discussing program details for the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association convention are l. to r., John E. Ross, Jr., USDA, Stoneville, Miss., who spoke at the March 3 session; J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, Association secretary-treasurer; W. E. Rosenbum, Hugo, president of the Association for 1953-54; and George Stroup, Extension cotton specialist, Stillwater, speaker at the March 2 session.

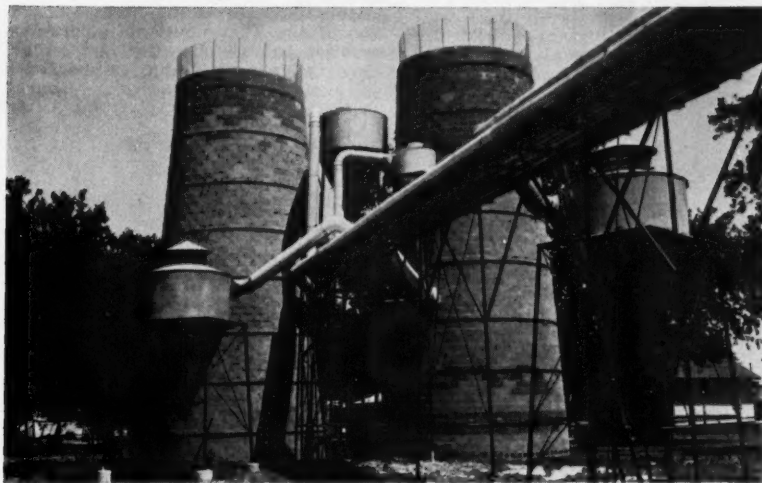
■ **SECOND FROM TOP:** Two brothers who are ginners discuss some of their experiences with a friend who is a past president of the Association. Shown, l. to r., are A. J. Sheppard, Boynton; E. P. Sheppard, Altus; and E. J. Mitchell, Wynnewood, who headed the state organization in 1944-46, and now is a director.

■ **THIRD FROM TOP:** Max Berry, left, Stillwater, secretary of the Future Farmers of America, addresses the convention. On the right is President Rosenbum who presided over the meeting.

■ **BOTTOM:** Two Association directors for 1954-55, Afton Bailey, Hollis, left; and Arthur Opitz, Binger, right, visit with the newly-elected president, Elmer Dawson, Mountain View, in the center.



A BURR BURNER FOR ANY SIZE GIN!



John Kreig, manager of Thrall Co-op Gin Co., Thrall, Texas (above) operates a double battery gin with 5-80 Murray stands and 4-90 Hardwicke-Etter stands. These dual burners do the job for him!

We can design and install a burr burner to fit your individual needs. Sizes range from 16' inside diameter with 30' height, to 24' inside diameter with 65' height.

See us at the Texas Cotton Ginners Convention!

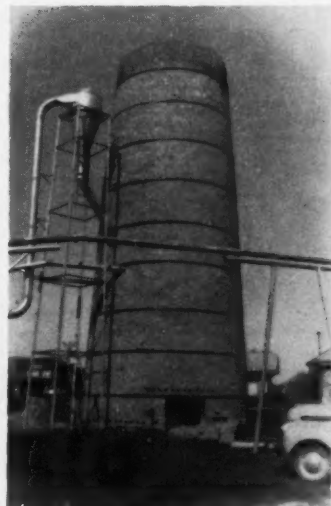
Reynolds Burr Burners Offer You:

- Savings up to one-half over other burners.
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- Special ventilating features of wall heat.



Above: Burner at Legg Gin Co., McGregor, Texas, B. J. Allen, owner.

Necessary repairs on burners estimated as low as 1/4¢ per bale!



Burner above is at F. B. Lam Gin Co., Oglesby, Texas—handles a 5-80 outfit.

These burners can also be used for disposals at lumber mills as well as for various other commercial uses.

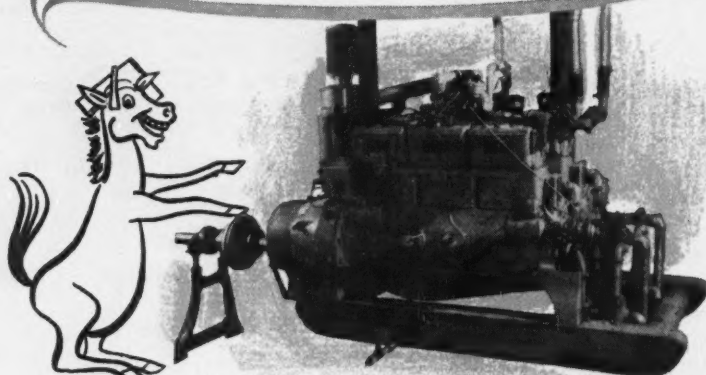
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Let's Talk Horse Sense about Horsepower



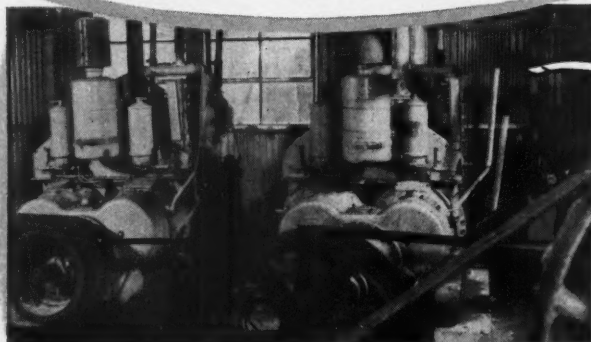
IT TAKES MORE THAN HORSEPOWER TO GIVE YOU EFFICIENT GIN POWER

To handle rated load capacity for long and extended periods takes more than horsepower. It takes high torque developed at moderate speeds by a heavy-duty industrial engine. Minneapolis-

Moline industrial engines are especially designed and built to stand continuous heavy load operation because they develop *more torque at normal operating speeds.*



HEAVY DUTY GIN POWER means HIGH-TURBULENCE COMBUSTION plus EXTRA HEAVY CONSTRUCTION



Compare the extra weight and extra strength of MM Engines. Note the large, sturdy crankshaft with its husky cheeks and throws . . . the larger bearings which reduce combustion pressures . . . the extra crankcase depth below the center line of the crankshaft. Examine all these factors in terms of overall performance and longer engine life, and you'll

see there's real horse sense in every part of MM heavy-duty design. Let's talk horse sense about value, too. MM puts heavy-duty horsepower on the high production line to give you dependable, long-lasting engines for less. Get the facts today on front or rear power take-off and choice of rotation as well as PTO speeds that meet your needs and save you money.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

• Texas Ginners Will Hear J. Earl Coke

J. EARL COKE, former California Extension director who now is Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will be a featured speaker at the first day's session of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention at the State Fair Grounds in Dallas, April 5-6-7.



J. EARL COKE

The national agricultural leader is expected to bring ginners and their guests a timely discussion of the agricultural situation.

Congressman Lloyd Bentsen of Texas; Ed C. Burris, Houston, executive vice-president, Texas Manufacturers' Association; and A. Starke Taylor, Dallas cotton man, will be among the other speakers on the business program of the convention. Details of the program, entertainment and exhibit features of the meeting will appear in the March 27 issue of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*, official publication for the Texas and other state ginners' associations.

Extensive exhibits of machinery, supplies and other materials of interest to ginners will fill the large Agricultural Building at Fair Park, adjacent to the convention meeting place. The Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., will, as in the past, serve as hosts to ginners at the convention. Last year more than 6,000 ginners and others from Texas and practically every cotton state attended.

Cotton-Vetch-Corn Rotation

One of the best systems for cotton producers to use is the two-year rotation of cotton-vetch-corn, advises O. N. Andrews, cotton improvement specialist of the Agricultural Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

A 19-year test at the Sand Mountain Branch Station is cited to show the value of winter legumes in a cotton program. Cotton planted on the same land year after year without a winter legume averaged 1,492 pounds of seed cotton per acre, but with a winter legume seeded in the cotton middles each year and then followed by cotton, the yield was 1,742 pounds per acre.

• Textile Mill Heads See Good Future

TEXTILE industry leaders report signs of a brighter outlook for the first time in several months, says the Textile Information Service, Atlanta. The Service explains that reports from different regions show "an improved technical position and more reassuring business prospects, resulting from the industry's adjustment to adverse conditions that prevailed during the latter half of 1953."

Among the good signs was an increasing backlog of unfilled orders. These increased slightly during January and stopped a downward trend which commenced last June and which continued until 1954.

Production during the first month of 1954 increased more than five percent over December levels. Meantime, mill stocks on hand were held in a relatively low position. This means that mills were able to ship their production promptly, without adding to their stock accumulations.

Low inventories in the hands of both sellers and consumers will provide a stimulus to production in the near future, says T. P. Roberts, Anniston, Ala., president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

"Increased demand should inevitably be in the making unless textiles are adversely affected by unexpected general business factors," E. N. Brower, Hope Mills, N.C., president of the North Carolina Textile Manufacturers' Association asserts.

American Cotton Congress Proceedings Published

Proceedings of the Fourteenth American Cotton Congress, which was held June 25-26-27, 1953, at Lubbock, have been published by the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. The Congress is sponsored by the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas and other cooperating organizations.

The publication contains the text of addresses and panel discussions at the 1953 meeting, and is being distributed to those who attended, libraries and other places where the information will be available for reference.

Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, has announced plans for the 1954 Congress, to be held at Corpus Christi, June 3-4-5.

Residual Potash Study

Heavy applications of potash on Tifton sandy loam soil gave marked residual effect after 10 years of continuous cotton in an experiment conducted by the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station. The test involved four treatments which included (1) no potash, (2) 400 pounds K₂O the first year only, (3) 200 pounds K₂O the first and sixth years only, and (4) 40 pounds K₂O annually.

While soil tests indicated a reduction of potash in the topsoil, there was sufficient potash available to insure good cotton yields the tenth year after application. Average yields for the 10-year period were: plot 1, 770 pounds per acre; plot 2, 1,351 pounds per acre; plot 3, 1,364 pounds per acre; and plot 4, 1,351 pounds per acre.

County Agent Honored for Encouraging Use of Burs

Dave Sherrill, county agent at Lubbock, recently was presented with a silver bell in recognition of his leadership in getting cotton burs returned to the land. C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, made the presentation at the annual Lubbock County Soil Fertility Day.

On the bell is an inscription naming Sherrill "Ding-Dong Daddy of the South Plains, for his persistent efforts in getting cotton burs returned to the land."

Sherrill's efforts began in 1951, continued with increased success in 1952 and in 1953 resulted in widespread use of burs for maintaining soil fertility. In

Lubbock County, 19 of the 37 gins now are running burs through hammermills, or double fan systems, or composting burs, for farmers to return to the soil.

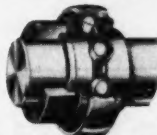
Most farmers spread 4 to 8 tons of burs to the acre, Sherrill said, and feel that the cost of spreading will be repaid the first year.

Alabama Soil Test Report

Samples tested since the establishment of the soil-testing laboratory at Auburn show that 30 percent of the soils are low in phosphorus and 60 percent are low in potash, the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute reports. Forty-four percent have shown a need for $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of lime.

Easiest of all to install FAFNIR BALL BEARING POWER TRANSMISSION UNITS

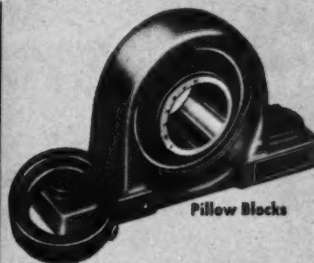
HERE'S THE REASON . . . these Power Transmission Units have the famous Fafnir-originated Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearings with Self-Locking Collars.



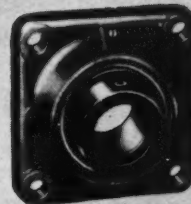
Because bearings are bored to inch dimensions to fit standard shafting, they slip right into place. Only two simple operations make them secure.

WHAT'S MORE . . . the eccentric cam, mated design of collar and inner ring provides positive locking action at all times . . . eliminates shouldering, set screws, lock nuts and adapters. Efficient seals and shields are available to meet the toughest conditions.

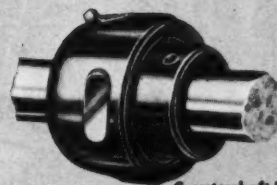
For every Gin or Oil Mill application, on original equipment or replacement, you can count on the right Fafnir Ball Bearing Unit. They're made for saw, brush, distributor and idler shafts . . . linters, gins, attrition mills, presses, motors, fans, conveyors, lineshafts and countershafts. Records prove . . . easier installation, easier starting, long lasting, substantial power savings, a minimum of maintenance and lubrication. Write for literature. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn.



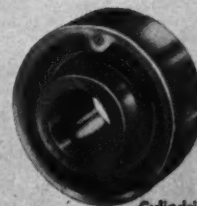
Pillow Blocks



Flange Cartridges



Countershaft Box



Cylindrical Cartridges

FAFNIR

BALL BEARINGS

MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• A Job Well Done!

GINNERS who attend and the gin machinery manufacturers and cooperating groups who sponsor the cotton gin operators' schools throughout the Belt are rendering outstanding service to the industry. The recent Midsouth schools, reported elsewhere in this issue, are an example of the value of this service. Approximately 1,000 gin owners and operators paid their expenses, not to a

meeting filled with entertainment, but to spend two full days of constant work in classes. They were provided with down-to-earth, useful information that will help them to do a better job of ginning during the season ahead.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press staff extends sincere congratulations to the 15 or more groups—machinery manufacturers, state Extension Services, state ginner's associations, Delta Councils and others—who planned and con-

ducted these schools. Most of all, however, we congratulate the ginner's who went to school and will, as a result, render better service to their customers in the future.

• Science, She's Wonderful

SOME of the varied new products and new uses of old products that result from research and affect all of us are discussed in the current issue of DuPont Magazine. If you own a 1954 model car, for example, chances are that some new nylon product is at work in the engine, electrical system or accessories. And, it's likely that some of your cotton clothing was whitened by hydrogen peroxide, for this chemical is used on 85 out of every 100 yards of cotton goods. On the other hand, the same chemical may have been used to make the dye in your colored clothing insoluble, keeping the color from fading.

Sweetening industry's breath is another result of research. Alamask is the name of a series of chemical compounds that paper mills, canning plants and other industries are using to get rid of bad smells and bad feelings among their neighbors and employees.

Another product serving the cotton industry is Zeset resin finish which makes knitted cotton goods, such as our undershirts, stay snug instead of stretching down to our ankles.

These are just a few examples, but enough to drive home the point that continued research makes life more comfortable for all of us—and is essential to the continued existence of any industry, including the cotton industry.

• Shafter Station Grows

THE NEW \$15,000 greenhouse and office building is now in use at the U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter. Other improvements made during the year include a new and larger fiber laboratory. John Turner, director, points out that the only major department missing from the station's cotton program now is irrigation.

Additions to the staff have also been made during the year. These include John H. Miller, USDA weed specialist, Chester Foy, University of California weed specialist; Robert Counts, USDA defoliation specialist; and Mrs. Glenn O. Nay, fiber technician.

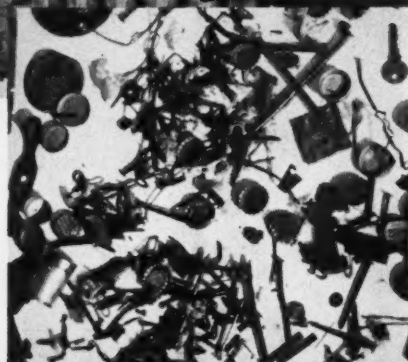
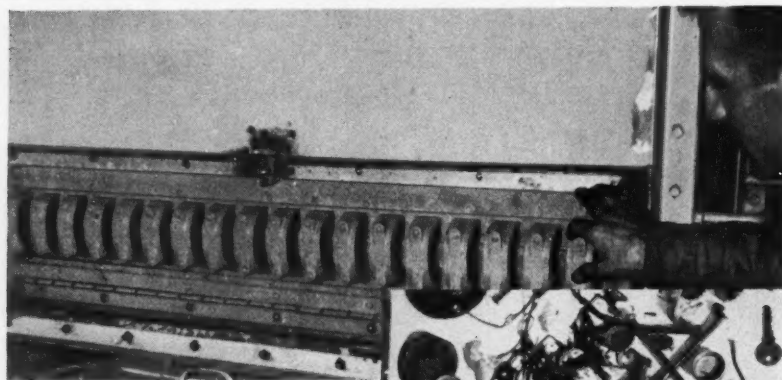
• Dairy Prices To Drop

GENERALLY LOWER dairy prices are expected as a result of the reduction of support prices for milk and butterfat from 90 percent to 75 percent of parity. Support for manufacturing milk will be 35 cents per hundredweight less and butterfat support will be about nine cents per pound lower than before.

USDA says that if all declines in farm prices were passed through to retail levels, retail prices of manufactured products would come down—about 10 percent for butter and less for other products. Production of milk in 1954 is expected to rise above the 1953 record of 121 billion pounds.

• Farm Export Picture

FARM EXPORTS were eight percent higher in December 1953 than in November. They were, however, seven percent under the December 1952 figure, USDA reports. For the period July-December 1953, total farm exports were \$1,454,000,000.



MAGNETIC SEPARATORS

... did the
job for Mr. Roberson

Shown is 49-inch Magni-Power Magnet in back wall of a Murray Tower Dryer and typical recovery of tramp metal. Mr. A. O. Roberson of Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., says "... the Magni-Power Magnet has been a real help in saw protection and fire reduction ... complete satisfaction with it."

\$ Longer Equipment Life
\$ Reduced Fire Losses
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SEND FOR DETAILS

SEE OUR
DISPLAY AT
THE MEMPHIS
AND DALLAS
COTTON
SHOWS

MAGNI-POWER CO.
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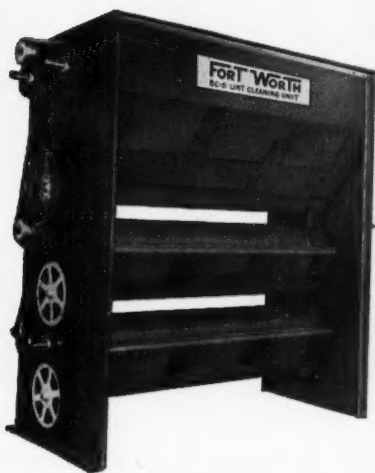
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HELPS YOU PRODUCE PREMIUM QUALITY LINT

The increasing demand for *premium quality* lint necessitates improved cleaning equipment. The BC-4, 4 pass cleaning unit produces extra high cellulose content in your lint by removing larger quantities of pepper, hulls, lint trash and immature seeds.

EXTRA PROFIT

The short fiber lint is reclaimed from the leaf trash and shale and returned to second cut flue system which means **EXTRA PROFIT** for you.



FORT WORTH engineers have recently designed and successfully tested the BC-5, 4 pass and BC-6, 3 pass lint cleaners shown here. The BC-5 will handle a larger quantity of lint and give additional cleaning. The BC-6 enables you to blend your lint, if desired, and also gives additional cleaning.

Let us help you with your lint room problems. For additional information, call or write.



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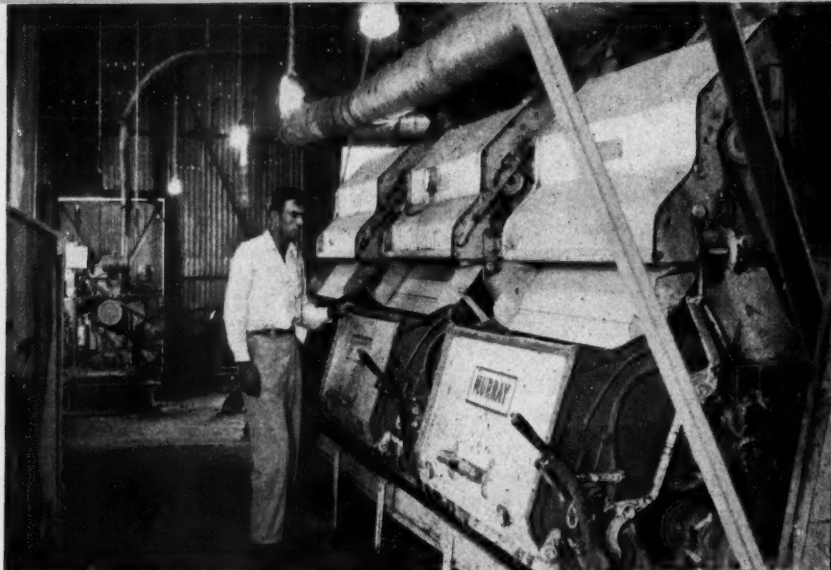
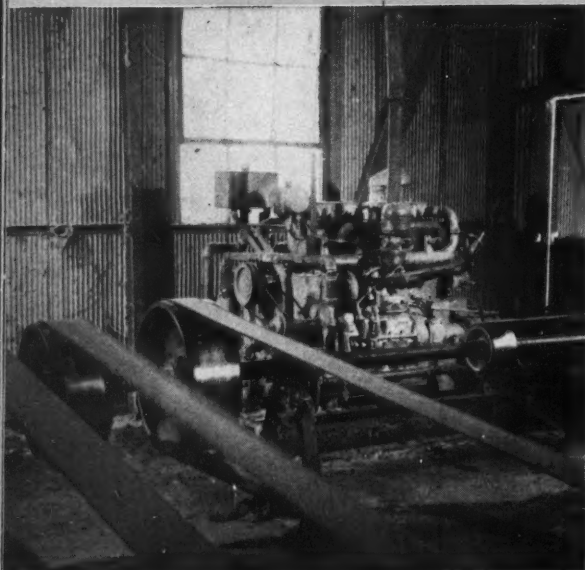
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"A COTTON GIN NEEDS

DEPENDABLE POWER... AND WE HAVE IT!"

HOKE S. BROWN
Co-owner, Fair Play Gin Co.
Rutledge, Ga.



STEADY power always has been required for quality sample ginning. Cat® Cotton Gin Engines have gained their popularity among ginners because they maintain steady saw speeds. The quick-acting speed governor makes this possible.

Hoke S. Brown describes the production of his Caterpillar D8800 Cotton Gin Diesel this way:

"That engine is ready when the cotton is ready. A cotton gin needs dependable power and we have it!" During ginning season, this D8800 put out steady power 10 hours a day, 26 days a month to a 3-stand, 70-saw Murray gin.

But the best part about owning a Caterpillar Cotton Gin Engine is that you pay no premium for its premium performance. Rather, you *save* money! For instance, these powerful engines use low-cost No. 2 furnace oil and they do it without fouling. No need for premium Diesel fuel. The single orifice injection valve assures proper fuel spray, and the

precombustion chamber conditions the fuel for complete burning.

Your Caterpillar Dealer is ready to provide quick, efficient service and has had years of experience in powering cotton gins. He has a choice of Cat Gin Engines to 500 HP. Ask him to show you the engine that fits your needs.

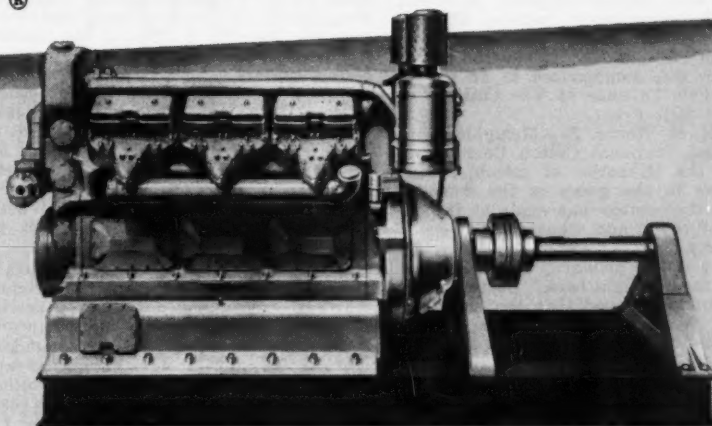
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.

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WITH CAT POWER**

YOUR HEADQUARTERS FOR Caterpillar Cotton Gin Power[®]

Experienced engine men, who are trained in analyzing the power needs of cotton gins, are at your service at your Caterpillar Dealer. We can quickly and accurately determine your requirements and give you an estimate on repowering with sure-starting, sure-running Cat Cotton Gin Engines. This service is without cost, so call us, today!



MONEY-SAVING SERVICE...

Skilled mechanics are ready to answer your call for service, day or night... specialized tools and know-how insure a minimum of downtime!



PARTS — IN STOCK...

No waiting for replacement parts — we have complete parts stocks for all models of Cat Gin Engines. They're the same precision quality as the ones they replace!



COMPLETE LINE OF GIN POWER...

Cat Gin Engines are available in 9 sizes up to 400 HP for continuous duty. A wide selection of mountings, clutches, cooling systems, starting systems and other attachments enable you to custom-tailor power to your preference!

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San Antonio — Corpus Christi

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Oklahoma Ginners

(Continued from Page 22)

Agricultural Progress was the subject of an address by Max Berry, an Oklahoma A. & M. College student at Stillwater who is secretary of the Future Farmers and winner of the FFA public speaking contest.

George Stroup, Extension cotton specialist, and Gaylord Haynes, assistant Extension agronomist, both of Stillwater, discussed the state's educational program for cotton production. This program was summarized in an article in the Feb. 13 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., Memphis, chief economist, National Cotton Council, reviewed the utilization of cotton, calling attention to the gains in the domestic market that cotton has made at the expense of rayon and other rival fibers.

"Thirty-eight percent of the U.S. rayon industry is idle primarily because cotton has learned to fight back," Doctor Horne said, but he warned that the rayon industry is intensifying its research and promotional efforts to regain markets.

Dr. A. E. Darlow, vice-president and dean, Oklahoma A. & M. College school of agriculture, emphasized the importance of working for an agricultural program as a whole, rather than for any single crop or livestock enterprise. He praised the ginners for their contributions to agriculture and urged them to increase their activities.

• **Cotton Winners Honored** — Future Farmer and 4-H Club winners of the state's cotton contest and their adult leaders were honor guests at the banquet Tuesday evening. Gold watches were presented to Earl Kardokus, Eak-

ley; Dale Regier, Cordell; Meredith Roberts, Tipton; Dale Yearwood, Hydro; Tex Deshazo, Spiro; Charles Callahan, Hobart; Marvin Livingston, Faxon; Bruce Epperly, Webb; Kenneth Eldon Goodin, Caddo; and Mackey Balkman, Ralston.

Fleming announced that the boys and their coaches would be given a trip to the Mississippi Delta and the 1954 Cotton Mechanization Conference at Little Rock by the Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation. Winners of the 1954 contest will receive a trip to the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and coastal cotton centers.

A floor show and dancing were other features of the banquet; and ladies attending the convention were guests at a breakfast on Wednesday morning as another entertainment event of the meeting.

The second day's session opened with committee reports and the election of officers.

The report of the production and marketing committee, presented by Elmer Dawson, recommended increased activities in research and education to improve production practices. Also recommended and adopted was a resolution approving the stockpiling of five million bales of cotton, not to be sold at less than 125 percent of parity.

G. N. Irish, Muskogee, made the report for the legislative committee; and E. L. Williams, Granite, presented the recommendations of the general resolutions committee.

The Effects of Lint Cleaners in Western Oklahoma on Bale Values and Spinning Properties of Cotton was the subject of an address by John E. Ross, Jr., economist, USDA fibers section, Stoneville, Miss. The text of this address is published elsewhere in this issue.

Thomas J. Cunningham, superintendent, Sandy Land Experiment Station, Mangum, discussed Cotton on Sandy Land. Cunningham told of the value of deep tillage in reducing wind erosion and increasing cotton yields.

He brought out the fact, however, that deep tillage is only a partial solution to problems of the sandy farm, and that it must be accompanied by other practices, such as planting soil improving crops and the use of fertilizer, for lasting benefits.

Secretary-Treasurer Fleming, final speaker on the program, stressed the importance of working in every county to get the full 1954 cotton acreage allotment planted. He urged ginners to see that farmers who do not

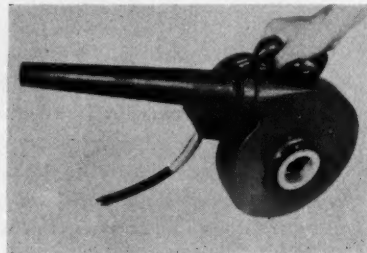
want to plant their full allotment in cotton turn their unplanted allotments back to county committees so that other farmers can use these acres.

Fleming brought out that farmers who release their allotments will receive credit for the acres released, and that those who plant only a token acreage will maintain their acreage history for the future.

New Product:

PORTABLE ELECTRIC BLOWER DEVELOPED BY ACE CO.

Development of a new portable electric blower has been announced by The Ace Co., Ocala, Fla. The new model features



a heavier duty, longer lasting one HP motor, the company says, pointing out that there has been no increase in the total weight of 14 pounds, the over-all size, or the price.

The manufacturer points out that the new development will be of interest to those concerned with reducing motor troubles and time required to clean motors, machines, switchboards, etc.

Complete information may be had by writing The Ace Co., P.O. Box 1212, Ocala, Fla., or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 21.

■ **YOU BENEFIT** whether you belong to your state ginners' association or not. But why let everybody else carry the load? If you get something out of it, maybe you ought to put something INTO it.

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• Speakers Listed for Chemical Meeting

SPEAKERS for the last two days of the March 24-25-26 meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston have been announced by Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary, Washington. Business meetings on these two last days are restricted to Association members and their guests.

NAC Vice-President William W. Allen, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., will open the March 25 session, introducing Mayor Roy Hofheinz of Houston. Hitchner will make his report and Dr. H. L. Haller, government - industry liaison, Washington, will speak. J. Clyde Wilson, president, Arizona Cotton Growers'

Association, Phoenix, will make the day's final address.

A golf tournament and chuck wagon dinner are scheduled for the day's entertainment.

NAC President Paul Mayfield, Hercules Powder Co., will open the Friday session, March 26. The first speaker is NAC Counsel John D. Conner, who will discuss the importance of proper research and production records. Charles S. Maddock, chairman of the NAC lawyers' committee, will point out some legal considerations in the preparation of labels, advertising and sales contracts. Some successful practical procedures in cost accounting will be presented by Wilson T. Seney, associate, McKinsey and Co., New York. The last address of the day will be by Joseph E. Burger,

sales manager, Corneli Seed Co., St. Louis.

The first day's session on Wednesday, March 24, as announced earlier, calls for addresses by the following: NAC President Paul Mayfield; John C. White, commissioner, Texas Department of Agriculture; R. D. Lewis, director, Texas Experiment Station; J. A. Walker, credit manager, Standard Oil Co. of California, and Stanley B. Freeborn, provost of the Davis Station, University of California.

J. C. Newberry, Sr., Crusher At Gonzales, Texas, Dies

J. C. Newberry, Sr., Gonzales Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Co., Gonzales, Texas, died March 3. Funeral services were held in Gonzales March 5.

Born in Cass County on Dec. 27, 1876, he spent most of his boyhood near Paris, Texas, where his first association

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J. C. NEWBERRY, SR.

with the oil mill industry was serving as a water boy during the building of the Paris Oil Mill. He built and operated a flour mill at Stamford, Texas, in 1899; and built a mill at Deport in 1902, acting as superintendent of the mill in 1903, 1904 and 1905.

He moved to Gonzales in 1906 as superintendent of the mill there, and became manager in 1916. He retired from the business part of the crushing industry in 1946, but maintained his active interest in mill operations and spent most of his time in the mill during the crushing season.

In addition to J. Carlyle Newberry, manager of the Gonzales mill, his children are Jack Newberry, San Antonio; Mrs. L. H. Burchard, Gonzales; Josephine Newberry, Boulder, Colo.; and Fred K. Newberry, Dallas.

Point Four Kenaf Expert Returns to Oklahoma

Dr. Melvin Jones, who has been in Cuba two years under the Point Four program, has returned to Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. The agronomist was a research advisor to the island government, and he worked in the program to establish kenaf in Cuba.

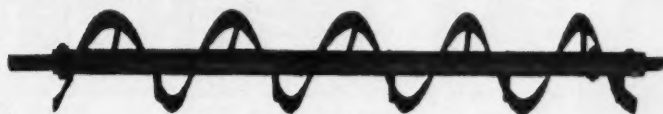
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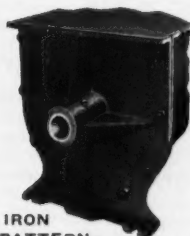
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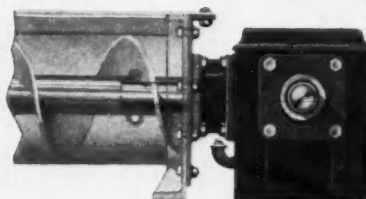
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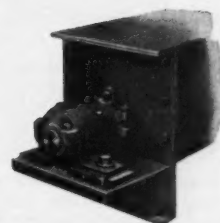
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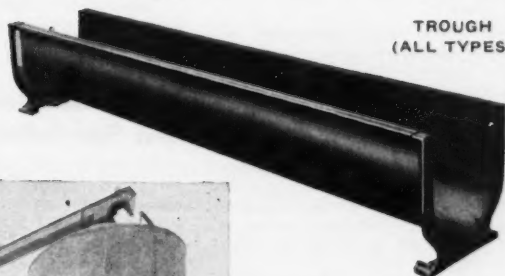
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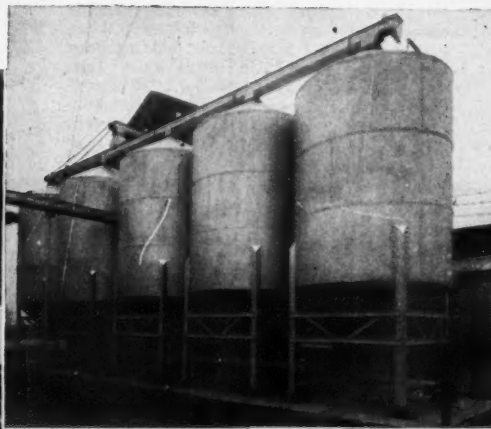
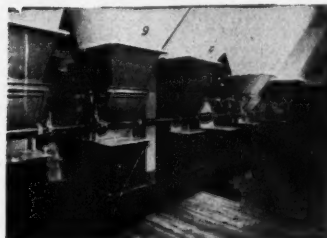


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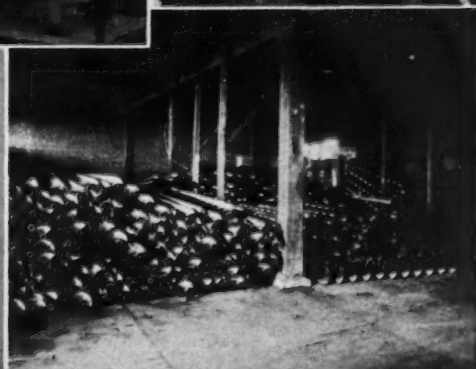
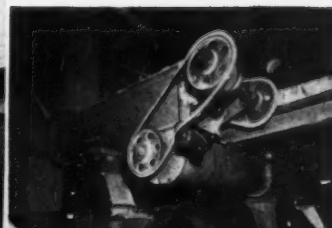
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Exhibits To Be Featured

Memphis Ready for Ginners' Meeting

■ **PROGRAM** set for March 18 opening of Midsouth show and conventions of Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee associations.

The annual conventions of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association and the Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association are scheduled to get under way in Memphis March 18. The third annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit held at the Midsouth Fairgrounds will open at noon the same day with over 50 firms participating.

The three-day convention will feature addresses by Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, Washington, on March 18, and Ed Lipscomb, National Cotton Council, Memphis, on March 19.

Mornings of the first two days will be devoted to these speakers and two panel discussions, and afternoons will be free for visiting the exhibits. The supply show will close at noon Saturday, March 20.

The first day's panel discussion will be concerned with producing and harvesting for quality ginning. J. Ritchie Smith, National Cotton Council, Memphis, will be moderator. Panel members are E. A. Tate, Mississippi State College, State College; John Dameron, Arkansas Experiment Station, Marianna; Rex F. Colwick, Mississippi Experiment Station, State College; W. H. Haslauer, East Prairie, Mo., ginner, and J. C. Oglesbee, Extension ginning specialist, Atlanta.

On Friday, March 19, a panel will discuss cotton quality from producer to consumer. This panel will be moderated

by George Pfeiffenberger, Otto Goedeker Co., Hallettsville, Texas. Participants scheduled are Mrs. Louise Klaer, Goldsmith Department Store, Memphis; Gordon McCabe, J. P. Stevens Co., Greenville, S. C.; Vernon Moore, technologist, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Charles Merkel, senior agricultural engineer, Cotton Ginning Investigations, Stoneville; and Robert E. Grove, Bemis, Tenn., ginner.

At 4 p.m. Thursday there will be an informal reception for ladies at the Peabody Hotel. At 7 p.m. both organizations will hold their banquet and social hour.

Gerber's Department Store, Memphis, will present a style show on Friday, following a luncheon for ladies given by the Memphis Cotton Exchange. A variety show for convention-goers, their families and guests will be held at Ellis Auditorium Friday starting at 8 p.m.

Separate business meetings will be held by the two groups Saturday morning. Officers in the Arkansas-Missouri association for 1953-54 are as follows: J. E. Teaford, Luxora, Ark., president; A. L. Story, Charleston, Mo., vice-president; J. J. Fletcher, Lonoke, Ark., vice-president; F. C. Hughes, Blytheville, Ark., secretary; W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, executive vice-president; and Nancy Holland, Blytheville, assistant secretary.

Tennessee officers are E. F. Davis, Dyersburg, president, and W. T. Pigott, Milan, secretary-treasurer.

M. T. Gowder, Tennessee Gin Specialist, Ill

M. T. Gowder, Nashville, Tenn., Extension specialist who has many friends throughout the ginning industry, has returned to his home after having been seriously ill in the hospital since January. As we go to press, he still is confined to his bed, because of a heart condition, but it is hoped that his recovery will be steady and complete in time.

In Biloxi, March 29-30

Valley Processors Plan Convention

■ **SPEAKERS** to include T. H. Gregory, Allen Smith, Darryl R. Francis and Albert R. Russell. Ralph Woodruff to preside.

The Valley Oilseed Processors Association will hold its twentieth annual convention at Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss., March 29-30. This also is the forty-second annual meeting of the Arkansas Crushers' Association.

Complete plans for the two-day meeting have been released. The first session will be called to order by M. J. Harper, Refuge Cotton Oil Co., Vicksburg, president of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Invocation will be given by the Rev. Edward A. DeMiller, rector, Church of the Redeemer, Biloxi. Ralph Woodruff, Osceola Products Co., Osceola, Ark., president of the Valley group, will formally open the convention.

T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, is scheduled to make a statement following Woodruff's remarks. Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Co., Memphis, will then report on the Valley Research Program.

Monday afternoon will be devoted to the golf tournament at Great Southern Golf Club.

Tuesday's session will hear Darryl R. Francis, Memphis Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, talk on the subject, The Federal Reserve in a Changing Southland.

Albert R. Russell, National Cotton Council, Memphis, will talk on National Developments Affecting the Cottonseed Crushing Industry.

A banquet will be held Tuesday night. Toastmaster will be Ralph Woodruff. Dinner music will be furnished by Oakley West and his novachord. Following the banquet, there will be a dance.

Visiting ladies will be entertained in the East Lounge, Buena Vista Hotel, at 2:30 p.m. Monday.

Association officers, in addition to Woodruff, are I. H. Fleming, Jr., DeSoto Oil Mill, Memphis, vice-president, and C. E. Garner, Memphis, secretary.

Texas Crushers' Directors Hold Meeting in Dallas

Officers, directors and committee chairmen of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association met in Dallas March 8 to discuss Association activities, including plans for the annual convention which will be held June 13-14-15 at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston.

Association members in the immediate area of Dallas joined the group for a luncheon at the Baker Hotel following the meeting.

■ **C. C. ROBERTS**, retired former manager of Southland Cotton Oil Co., Corsicana, Texas, visited with friends at the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association convention March 2-3 at Oklahoma City, where Roberts now lives.

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The true value of a cotton planting seed is in its net dollar return per acre . . . and BOBSHAW 1-A is tops! Here's why:

It Costs Less To Produce: BOBSHAW 1-A's medium tall, upright stalk holds its lowest branches well off the ground permitting cross plowing, flame cultivating and mechanical picking with excellent results. It's the one cotton ideally suited to mechanical production.

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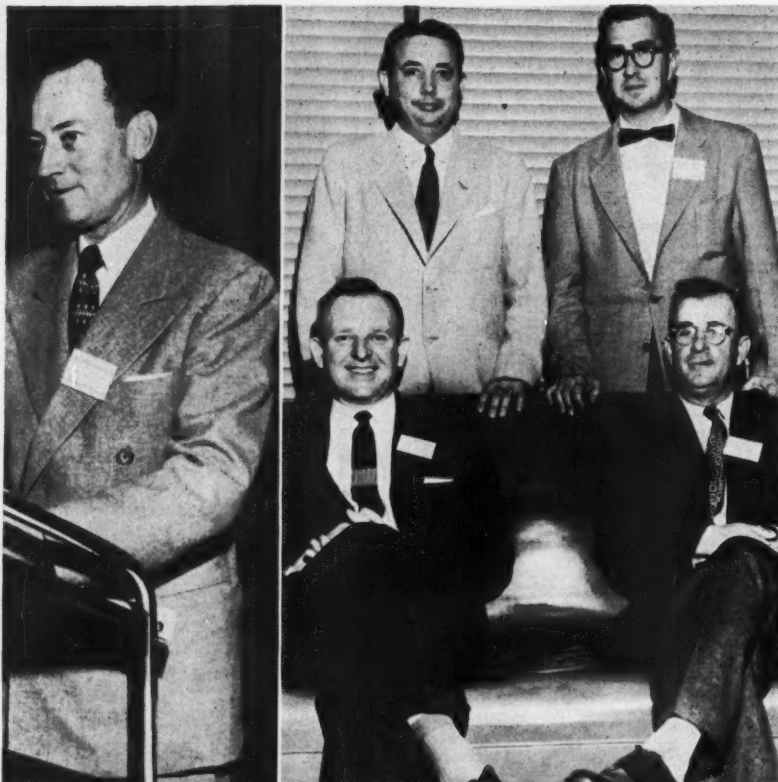
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Photoviews of Carolinas Ginners' Convention

■ **TOP LEFT**—Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director, Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council, was a speaker on Feb. 15 at the Carolinas Ginners' Association convention. Welch discussed the USDA research and educational program. The two-day meeting was held at Charlotte, N.C.

■ **TOP RIGHT**—1954-55 officers are pictured here. Standing, left to right, are C. A. Harvin, Jr., Summerton, S.C., second vice-president, and Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary. Seated, left to right, are Clyde E. Upchurch, Jr., Raeford, N.C., first vice-president, and F. M. Wannamaker, St. Matthews, S.C., president.

■ **BOTTOM**—On Feb. 16 T. L. W. Bailey, Jr., shown here, of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., reported on recent studies and experiments relating to overdrying and overmachining of cotton. Complete convention story was carried in the Feb. 27 issue of *The Press*.

Vegetable Oil Research Collaborators Named

Dr. C. S. Marvel, research professor of organic chemistry at the University of Illinois, and Dr. Richard G. Kadesch, research director of Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, have been appointed collaborators of the USDA Southern Utilization Research Branch to confer with staff members on investigations to develop new and improved products from vegetable oils and pine gum. New outlets are needed for cottonseed oil to alleviate the surplus situation. New products utilizing the unique structure of tung oil fatty acids are needed to strengthen the markets for this Southern produced oil. The decline in exports of gum resin points to the need for new domestic outlets for this product of Southern forests, USDA points out.

Dr. R. W. Ivett, Hercules Powder Co., already a collaborator, will join Doctors Marvel and Kadesch in the review of the chemical research on these commodities. In announcing the formation of this group of collaborators Dr. C. H. Fisher, chief of Branch, said that this was an extension of the established practice of obtaining the assistance of outstanding scientists in developing and maintaining a realistic and effective program of research.

Doctor Marvel is an authority in the field of organic and high polymer chemistry, having specialized in the latter field since 1930. He received his PhD degree in 1920 from the University of Illinois where his activity in teaching and research in organic chemistry has been reflected in his nearly 300 publications.

Doctor Kadesch is an organic chemist with a background in industrial research. Since receiving his PhD degree from the University of Chicago in 1941, he has been a research chemist, Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Barberton, Ohio; director of research and development, Plastics Division, Reynolds Metal Co., Gary, Ind.; and, his present position, research director, Emery Industries, Cincinnati.

Work on vegetable oils in the Southern Branch is carried out at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans and at the U.S. Tung Oil Laboratory at Bogalusa, La. With the exception of large-scale work carried out in the engineering and development section of the Southern Laboratory, this work is performed under the direction of Dr. A. M. Altschul, head of the Laboratory's oilseed section.

Work on pine gum is carried out at the SURB Naval Stores Station at Olustee, Fla., headed by E. L. Patton.

Fiber Fineness and Maturity Testing Method Improved

USDA scientists report that the new Causticaire method for evaluating cotton-fiber maturity and fiber fineness is a "notable step forward in fiber technology."

A bulletin entitled *The Causticaire Method for Measuring Cotton-Fiber Maturity and Fineness, Improvement and Evaluation*, discusses tests in detail.

A combination of Micronaire readings for raw cotton (untreated) and the same cotton treated with sodium hydroxide (40 Tw) is required for employing the Causticaire method.

New Mexico Ginners To Meet June 7-8

New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association will hold its annual convention on June 7-8 at the Navajo Lodge in Ruidoso, Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, president, has announced. Meriwether calls attention to the fact that a \$5 deposit per room is required by Navajo Lodge from those making reservations.

Cotton Maid To Visit California Cities

The Valley Salute to King Cotton will start in Merced County, California, March 17, according to the Central Valley Empire Association. Maid of Cotton Beverly Pack will be on hand to help with the celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Flanagan will be hosts at a reception to members of the Association and National Cotton Council leaders at that time.

The Chowchilla Womens' Club will entertain the Maid at a breakfast March 18. Later the same day Miss Pack will go to Fresno where H. S. Baker, Producers Cotton Oil Co., a director of the Council, will meet her. Thursday afternoon the Maid will present her style show, and Thursday night she will make radio and television appearances.

Official greetings from Milton Hitchcock, president of the Central Valley Empire Association, will be given Miss Pack Friday morning when she goes to Hanford. While in Hanford, she will deliver greetings from the National Cotton Council to the Hanford Chamber of Commerce. Reason for this special recognition is the fact that Hanford won the title of Cotton Sales Capital of California in last year's National Cotton Week contest sponsored by the Central Valley group.

Civic leaders and cotton industry representatives will meet the Maid of Cotton in Tulare, her next stop.

Friday, March 19, O. L. Frost, San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co., a director of the National Cotton Council, will greet Miss Pack in Bakersfield. She will make radio and television appearances there, and Friday evening she will lead the National Salute to King Cotton at Bakersfield. That evening she will be the guest of honor at the King Cotton Ball at Stockdale Country Club.

Coie Ward, Memphis, Dies On Caribbean Trip

Coie Ward, Memphis, retired district manager of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., died Feb. 28 while on a cruise of the Caribbean area. He was stricken on a train between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, where the liner on which the cruise was being made was docked. On the trip with him was E. R. Barrow, also of Memphis, whose retirement as vice-president and secretary-treasurer of Barrow-Agee Laboratories was announced Feb. 13 in The Press.

Ward was widely known throughout the crushing industry and maintained his association with friends in the in-

dustry after his retirement in 1946, after some 30 years with Buckeye. He was a member of the Memphis Country Club, Executives Club, honorary member of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, a Mason, Shriner and Presbyterian.

He leaves his sister, Mrs. T. L. Mount, Mayfield, Ky.; and the following nephews and nieces, Ward Mount, Memphis; Edward Ward, with the armed services in the Far East; and Mrs. Fred Cane, Savannah, Ga.

Sesame Meetings Held

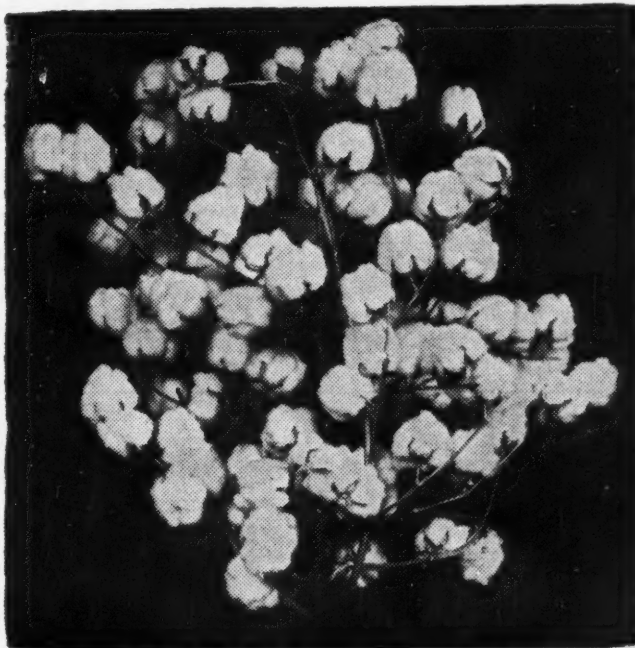
South Plains farmers interested in growing sesame attended meetings sponsored by the Sesame Seed Growers' Association, Paris, Texas, and the Texas Research Foundation, Renner, early this

month. Meetings were held at Levelland, Lubbock, Tahoka, Shallowater, Amherst, Morton, Floydada and Plainview.

Robert L. Parker, manager of the seed growers' group, and Dr. Earl Collier of the Foundation conducted the meetings.

Special Days Designated During Land-Use Week

Plans are rapidly emerging for the Conservation Land-Use Emphasis Week, April 4-10, in Mississippi. The Delta Council reports that Tuesday of the special week will be set aside as Youth in Conservation Day. Wednesday, April 7, will be Women in Conservation Day. Land-use study tours will be made on the county level on Thursday.



NORTHERN STAR COTTON

The variety that makes farmers more money per acre, early maturing, heavy fruiting with a quality staple. Mr. Farmer, if you want to increase your yield and profits grow NORTHERN STAR COTTON.

Fuzzy seed sacked in 3 bushel bags, price \$3.50 per bushel prepaid anywhere in Texas; \$3.75 per bushel on orders for less than 3 sacks. Delinted seed in 50 pound bags 18¢ per pound prepaid in Texas.

\$3.50 per bushel and 18¢ per pound FREIGHT COLLECT TO POINTS OUT OF TEXAS. AGENTS WANTED.

Kindly book _____ bushels or _____ pounds Texas Registered Northern Star Seed at \$3.50 per bushel or 18¢ per pound on delinted seed, FREIGHT PAID IN TEXAS, FREIGHT COLLECT OUT OF TEXAS.

NAME _____

POST OFFICE _____

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Northern Star Seed Farms, O'Brien, Texas

• Fulton Promotes Four Officials

PROMOTIONS involving personnel at Los Angeles, Dallas and New Orleans—three of Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills' largest plants—have been announced by company officials in Atlanta.

George W. Williams, Dallas, has been named manager of Fulton's new combined textile and multiwall operations at Los Angeles, succeeding Jack C. Baldwin, who is retiring to devote his time to personal business. Williams was formerly manager of Fulton's Dallas branch. Appointed sales manager for Los Angeles is W. Frank Kerr, who formerly served as sales manager at New Orleans.

In Dallas, Fred G. Barnet, formerly assistant manager there, has been named manager of the plant, succeeding Williams. At New Orleans, Louis J. Even has been named sales supervisor replacing Kerr.

Better Control of 2,4-D Objective of Meeting

Better equipment for applying 2,4-D, plus more care in using this weed killer, would help prevent drifting of the material on to nearby cotton or other broadleaf crops that it can damage.

Action to bring this about was given priority at a recent meeting in Shreveport, La. At the meeting, called by the National Cotton Council, were representatives of USDA, land-grant colleges, the chemical industry, rice and cattle growers, state regulatory officials, custom applicators, the Civil Aeronautics Ad-

ministration, and the cotton industry.

They discussed suitable means of utilizing 2,4-D as a valuable tool for controlling weeds and brush, but at the same time preventing damage to cotton and other susceptible crops.

• January Margarine Production High

MARGARINE production for the first month of 1954 set a new January record and reached the second highest monthly total in the history of the product, according to S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

Some 131,959,000 pounds of margarine were produced in January, according to Bureau of the Census figures just released. The only monthly output ever to exceed this was the 136,217,000 pounds manufactured in October 1953. Production in January 1953 was 126,580,000 pounds.

January margarine production topped that of creamery butter. Estimates of USDA are that 118,465,000 pounds of creamery butter were manufactured during the month.

Riepma estimated that if the margarine production rate set in January continues throughout 1954, the year's output will likely exceed the record-breaking 1,292,000,000 pounds turned out in 1953.

■ DR. ALBERT H. HOLLAND, JR., medical director of Armour Laboratories, Chicago, has been named medical director of the Food and Drug Administration.

• 1954 Soybean Blue Book Published

LATEST authoritative information on the soybean crop and industry is presented in the 1954 edition of the Soybean Blue Book, just published by the American Soybean Association.

The book is available at \$3 per copy from the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Overtime Ruling Extended

The Wage and Hour Administrator has exempted, under certain conditions, employees who handle soybeans at cottonseed oil mills from time and one-half rates for overtime. The original exemption was issued in October, 1950, for employees receiving soybeans for storage at cottonseed processing mills. The new ruling extends the exemption to operations involving unloading, weighing, placing into storage, and storing and handling including incidental selling and shipping operations.

Like the previous one, the expanded exemption is limited to a 14-work-week period and to periods when soybeans are being received for storage or handling. Employees still must work not more than 56 hours to be eligible under the ruling.

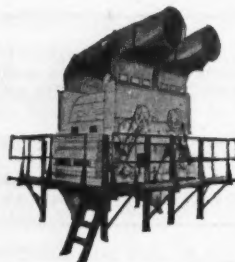
Drouth Worse Than '53

Texas rainfall averaged less than one-fifth of normal in February and drouth now seems more severe than a year ago, the State Water Board reports.

Nationally Known Ginner SELECTS AND PRAISES Moss Lint Cleaner

HE SAYS: "Before selecting a lint cleaner for my newly purchased gin installation, I had closely observed all types of lint cleaners. My decision to purchase the Moss cleaner has proven to be a wise one.

"After installation, near the end of the ginning season, rough hand snapped and machine picked cotton were raised a full grade and in some instances more. The cotton merchants buying this cotton praised the cleanliness, smoothness, and color of my samples."



Moss Lint Cleaner



J. F. (Skeet) McLaurin
Bennettsville, S. C.

Please write the office nearest you for descriptive literature and a list of the users in your area.

MOSS-GORDIN Lint Cleaner Co.

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Dallas, Texas

Third Street & Ave. O
Lubbock, Texas

Box 2663 (DeSoto Stn.)
Memphis, Tennessee

• U.S. and Mexico Reach Labor Agreement

AGREEMENT between Mexico and the U.S. on terms for recruiting Mexican farm labor was reached on March 10, the U.S. State Department announced. The new pact will run until Dec. 31, 1955. As pointed out on Page 40 of this issue in the report from our Washington Bureau, written before the agreement was concluded, the U.S. was preparing to proceed with recruiting of labor in case that the prolonged efforts to reach agreement failed.

Cotton Crop Increase Expected in Mexico

A larger cotton crop in Mexico in 1954 than last season is expected by O. L. Longoria, Jr., Nuevo Laredo, cotton man. He said that irrigated cotton acreage in the Matamoros section will increase to 500,000 acres which should produce around 400,000 bales. Drouth cut the 1953 crop in the area to 147,000 bales.

Flaxseed Plan Announced

A flaxseed purchase program for Texas has been announced by USDA. Commodity Credit Corporation offers to purchase, from time to time to harvest through July 31, 1954, flaxseed grown in specified Texas counties and graded No. 1. Basic purchase price will be \$3.16 per bushel delivered to Corpus Christi and Houston in carload lots. The CSS office at Dallas and state and county committees will administer the program.

Cotton Contest Winners Named in Missouri

A fourteen-year-old Malden, Mo., boy is winner of the 1953 Missouri Cotton Producers' Association Two-Bale Cotton Club Contest. J. K. Johnson made 1,280 pounds of lint cotton per acre on his 4-H Club cotton project, and this record won him a \$200 savings bond from the Association. He grew cotton on two acres.

Second place winner was Joe Crosser, Caruthersville, who produced 1,257 pounds of lint cotton per acre on his five-acre cotton project last year. His award is a \$150 savings bond.

In the third place was Phil Brannan, Campbell, with a yield of 1,221 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

The fourth place winner in 1953 was second place winner in 1952. He is Jerry Albright, Malden, and his yield last year was 1,148 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Other winners are Larry Albright, Malden, fifth; Emmitt McWhirter, White Oak, sixth; Arlen Indwig, Risco, seventh; and Truman Richardson, Gideon, eighth.

Pink Menace Area Enlarged

USDA has announced plans to extend the area covered by the pink bollworm quarantine. An amendment to Quarantine Notice 52 would include the entire states of Arkansas and Oklahoma in the area. Counties not affected before would be designated lightly infested. Bexar County in Texas would be added to the heavily infested area.

Flammable Fabrics Act Discussed by Buck

George S. Buck Jr., Washington, technical director of the National Cotton Council, has declared that great care must be exercised in the administration of the flammable fabrics act to prevent its placing an intolerable burden on the textile industry.

Addressing representatives of the tufted textile industry in Chattanooga, Tenn., March 4, Buck said the federal act passed last year to protect the public against "torch sweaters" and other highly flammable wearing apparel cannot be applied on "anything but a very broad basis" without creating chaos and confusion in the industry.

"There are literally thousands of different constructions of textile fabrics used for wearing apparel," he said. "Also, there are many different fiber types, fiber mixtures and finishes used. These thousands of fabrics, which in volume total billions of yards, go through hundreds of hands before reaching the consumer. For all of this vast quantity, there are only 125 testing machines, and it takes two or three operators working all day to do from 20 to 24 complete tests.

"The great bulk of these fabrics are safe and there is no sense in testing those which everyone concedes give the public adequate protection. If every fabric had to be tested, it is doubtful that the act could be administered."

Buck is chairman of an industrywide committee that is consulting with the Federal Trade Commission in writing regulations under the act.

BY-PASS FOR FAN . . . TO REDUCE WEAR

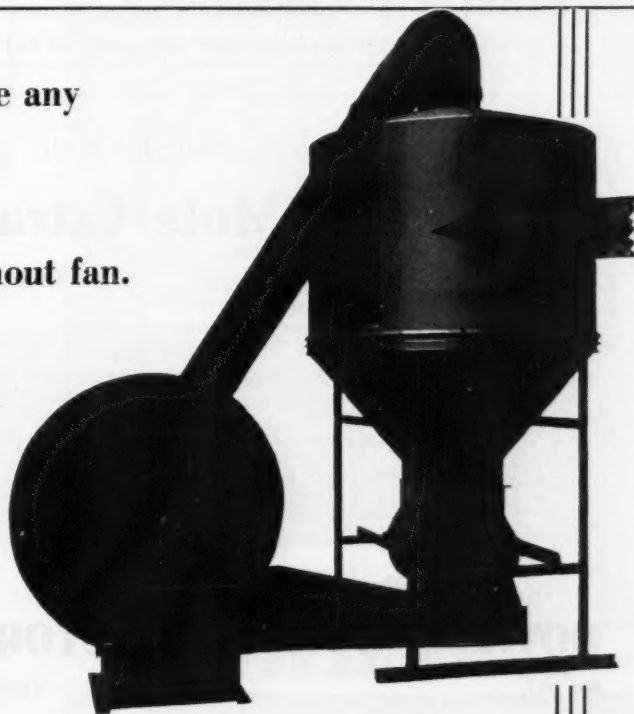
- ☆ Built in sizes to handle any capacity of all types of material.
- ☆ Available with, or without fan.

Rubber blade fans
for all purposes!

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From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 19)

out, much of this opposition (to Communist sales) will be removed."

• **Dairy Pressure Heavy**—Pressure has been heavy on Capitol Hill for reversal of Benson's move to reduce dairy support to 75 percent of parity. Twenty-five Senators, at press time, had joined with Senator Thye in backing a bill to (1) raise support to 90 percent of parity, (2) limit future declines to no more than 5 percent in a single year.

In the House, similar legislation was getting strong backing. There were other signs that the dairy support picture

may be changed. Benson himself, who had the power, hinted that he might change his mind and boost support somewhat. Mounting Administration difficulties with Congress could prompt Mr. Eisenhower to direct an increase.

• **Braceros Assured**—Renewed recruitment of Mexican workers now looks sure—with or without an agreement between this country and Mexico. Both Houses of Congress had approved a bill to re-open recruiting as this issue went to press.

Only remaining problem of consequence is funds. The Labor Department estimates it needs about \$500,000 to operate the program for the rest of this year. The money, as yet, has not been

voted. Although funds are expected from Congress, it may take five or six weeks before the money can be put to work.

Meantime, it is hoped, at least by the Labor Department, that an agreement can be worked out with the Mexican government. Unconfirmed reports at press time were to the effect that negotiators in Mexico had arrived at agreement on all points—that it only remained to get them down on paper.

New Way Found To Make Alkylated Substances

A method for making many alkylated substances that may have practical uses has been developed for USDA by scientists of Tulane University, New Orleans.

Tulane researchers, headed by David A. Shirley, developed procedures for altering the molecular structure of such varied organic types as phenols, mercaptans, alcohols, amines, salts, and benzene—through introducing the long-chain alkyl group of n-octadecyl p-toluenesulfonate.

This alkylating agent is derivable from commercial vegetable oils, thus offering a possibility for extended use of domestic oils.

These modified products may have a future in a number of fields, and the method of alkylation may be found helpful in preparing various useful materials, including lubricants, additives, plasticizers, insecticides, therapeutic agents, and surface-active agents, USDA says.

The Tulane researchers did not produce the alkylated compounds in quantity, but their methods are available to those wanting to make these and similar products.

Information may be obtained by writing David A. Shirley, whose present address is Department of Chemistry, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, or Southern Utilization Research Branch, USDA, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.



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AMERICA'S LARGEST PRODUCERS, REFINERS AND USERS OF COTTONSEED OIL

Day after day, a constant stream of vegetable oils comes from producers throughout the South to be processed at southern Procter & Gamble plants. Tremendous quantities of these oils go into the making of Crisco, Primex, Sweetex and Flakewhite shortenings, and Puritan Oil.

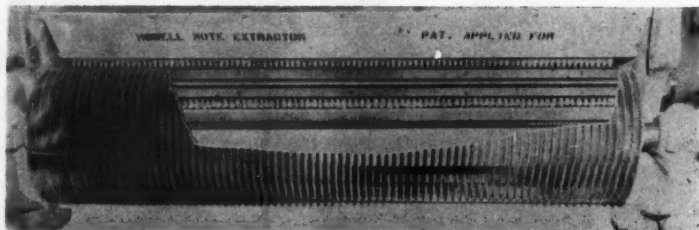
The Processing done at these plants benefits countless people throughout the South. The users of our products made from south-produced oils... the many southern firms that supply P&G with services and materials... the P&G workers themselves. In addition, the money P&G spends on payrolls and taxes benefits every community where its plants are located.

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For Further Information Write

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Mercedes, Texas

Valley Cotton Contest Winner Announced

The 1953 winner in the Lower Rio Grande Valley Farm Bureau Boys' Cotton Contest has been announced. He is Bucky Zeitler, La Feria 4-H Club member, who produced an average of 1,457.5 pounds of lint cotton per acre from his two-acre plot. First place award was \$150.

On 12 other acres of cotton, Zeitler produced about two bales per acre, as compared with almost three on his contest plot. The two cotton crops received identical treatment except for an application of 400 pounds of 12-24-12 fertilizer which was made on the contest plot after the first bloom.

70,000-100,000 Acres of Castor Beans Forecast

U.S. castor bean planting in 1954 is estimated at between 70,000 and 100,000 acres by the Baker Castor Oil Co., San Diego, Calif. Major acreage this year is expected in areas where the important crops have been cut, such as cotton, peanuts and—to a lesser extent—wheat.

The company also predicts that in 1955 castor beans will be produced in areas where grain sorghums and soybeans will be planted heavily this year.

• Disease Situation To Be Reviewed

THE COTTON disease situation in the Far West will be studied when approximately 400 cotton leaders meet in Phoenix for the third annual Western Cotton Production Conference, April 13-14, E. S. McSweeney, Phoenix, executive secretary of the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, has announced.

During 1953 in California, cotton farmers produced 1,725,000 bales. Without plant diseases which attacked last year's crop, they probably would have produced another 487,000 bales. These figures came out of the 1953 survey conducted by the Cotton Disease Council.

In Arizona disease took a toll of 140,000 bales, and in New Mexico 22,000 bales were lost. No specific loss figures were computed for the El Paso-Pecos area of Texas. However, all Texas cotton producers lost about 476,000 bales to disease.

Diseases most seriously affecting this portion of the Cotton Belt include Verticillium wilt, root rot, bacterial blight, seedling diseases and root knot.

Farmers, representatives of the chemical industry, vocational agricultural instructors, county agents, land grant college representatives, agricultural aerial applicators and many others will consider such projects as breeding seed for disease resistance; chemical treatment of seed, soil, and plants for disease control; and closer examination of the nature of the diseases affecting Western cotton production.

Speakers at the two-day meeting also

Cadillac Awaits First Hole-in-One Golfer

Woodson - Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, announce they will award an air-conditioned Cadillac to the golfer making the first hole-in-one during the National Cottonseed Products Association's golf tournament at its annual convention in Houston, May 10-11.

will stress insect control, weed control, and defoliation practices. The conference will consist of four half-day sessions, each concerned with a principal phase of cotton production. The conference is sponsored jointly by the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, host to the meeting; Five States Cotton Growers' Association; and the National Cotton Council.

All persons and organizations interested in any phase of Western cotton production are urged to attend, McSweeney said.

Cotton Manufacturers Will Discuss National Policy

The annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute in New Orleans April 22-23-24 will permit the industry to evaluate proposed changes in government policy affecting textiles.

The convention format deviates from former years in that the program will

include three concurrent group discussions pertaining to national affairs, foreign trade and taxation.

Interest is particularly centered on the foreign trade discussion, since more fiber than food crosses international borders, and U.S. volume of cotton goods exports has dropped from 1½ billion yards in 1947 to around 600 million yards in 1953, exceeded by the volume of Japan, Great Britain and India in that order.

Dr. O. Glenn Saxon, Yale University economist and foreign trade expert, will be among those on the foreign trade panel. Among those who will take part in the tax session will be Elbert P. Tuttle, general counsel of the U.S. Treasury Department.

Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., chairman of the House of Representatives education and labor committee, will be among those on the national affairs panel. The national affairs agenda is expected to cover changes proposed in government policy affecting the raw cotton program, labor, minimum wages and others.

Institute officials say an attendance of around a thousand textile men is indicated. H. K. Hallett, Charlotte, N.C., president, will make his address at the opening general session the morning of April 22, and Robert C. Jackson of Washington, executive vice-president, will also make his annual report at this session.

■ W. C. CANNON, manager, Western Cottonoil Co., Littlefield, Texas, was named outstanding citizen of Littlefield at the annual chamber of commerce banquet recently.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE — Cookers—rolls—expellers—141 and 176-saw completely rebuilt Carver linters—fans—36" Chandler and Carver hullers—26" motor driven attrition mill—filter presses—Gründler Jr. hammer mill—No. 8 cake breaker—screw conveyor.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 1212 S. Industrial, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 6958.

FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic oil mill less buildings. Mill equipped with power, three presses, cookers, cake stripper, cutter and rolls. Cake mill, separating unit, beaters, protein machine, 19 linters, Martin lint handling equipment, Helm saw filer, press box, seed house equipment and oil tanks, all or part.—Contact Union Cotton Oil Co., Prague, Okla.

FOR SALE—Six 1940 model French screw presses, 4-section frame with heavy-duty all water cooled insert type cages, full auxiliary drainage cage with water cooled bottom half, 50 h.p. 220-440 volt, 1800 r.p.m. motors. Cooker-driers are 5-high, 72-inch diameter, 15 h.p. motors, latest type HD Frencos enclosed overhead drives, with ball or roller bearings. Run only 615 days on soybeans. Approximate parts cost to convert to cottonseed \$1,250. Also, 36-plate, 30" x 36" Sperry filter press, center feed, side discharge, \$1,450.—Gibson Trading Company, c/o H. S. George, Jonestown, Miss.

FOR SALE—One Fort Worth saw filing machine for 141 saws; one No. 5 Link Belt car spotter complete with switches; one 80 x 9 motor truck scales (Howe) complete with weightograph, capacity 41,000 pounds. All of the above in good condition at a reasonable price.—The Pine Level Oil Mill Company, Telephone LD. 2152, Pine Level, N.C.

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Partial list of motors in stock:

- 1—800 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
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- 4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
- 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
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FOR SALE—At half of original cost: Machinery from collapsed building, used only 3 weeks. Consisting of 9" and 12" conveyor with steel trough, pneumatic seed unloader. Sutorbilt blowing system, electric motors with switches, reduction gears, steel elevator with 9" buckets, Grinnell sprinkler control system. Special—Waukesha gas engine, 100 h.p. with 75 k.w. generator, \$1,250.—Kenedy Cotton Oil Mill, Kenedy, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—The best buys offered in cotton gins, either to move or operate where now located.—Contact M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box 1288, Telephone 5-8555, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—2 Continental 45 fans, 1 cast iron, 1 flat back both in good condition. 1 Hardwicke-Etter 40 fan, cast iron in good condition. 1 Continental 12" elevator.—Farmers Co-op Society of Acuff, Route 1, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four stand 80 saw Cen-Tennial Super Chief gin. All new equipment in 1948. Two 80 h.p. natural gas engines, less than 5,000 bales ginned at plant. 22 foot scales, good buy.—For information write Whittenburg Gin Company, Box 189, McAllen, Texas.

BARGAIN PRICED FOR QUICK SALE—One 4-80 complete gin. Hardwicke-Etter gin stands, three cleaners, Mitchell Standard feeders, hydraulic press pump and trumper practically new. One LeRol "8" engine, practically new. Two International 32 h.p. engines. All engines have cooling towers. Will sell as complete unit or separate items. Not sufficient cotton raised to operate.—Contact Toller Bros., 222 South 10th St., Fort Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE—One steel bound Murray PX press with steel turn table complete with late type ram and casing and push bar type trumper, one complete Murray all steel multi-unit drier cleaner, with Murray VS separator, and 7-cylinder, plus vacuum cylinder, 52" all steel incline cleaner, one 48" and one 60" Lummus 6-cylinder steel straight line cleaners, one 50", 4-cylinder and one 72", 6-cylinder steel Continental incline cleaners, one 48" and one 52" Stacy separators, one 50" Continental cleaning type separator and two 60" Lummus steel separators, one 72" Murray "VS" separator, one 14 foot steel bur machine and one 12 foot steel bur machine with three cylinder after cleaner, several late type steel condensers, press pumps, fans and numerous other excellent items for your gin plant.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One model 18 Murray Big Reel dryer with burner, in good running order, \$750.—J. L. Smallwood, Phone 72 or 320, Levelland, Texas.

FOR SALE—Price reasonable, Continental Paragon double box press, E. J. Trumper, 4 Pratt A. B. huller front gins with special C feeders, section of lint flue and connections to 4 gins. Would trade some of this for Continental 4-80 conveyor distributor.—Aycock Gins, Carrollton, Georgia.

FOR SALE in Abilene Warehouse: Complete 1948 model Hardwicke-Etter outfit reconditioned and in excellent condition. Consisting of gins, feeders, conveyors, distributor, 14 foot bur machine, 5 and 7 cylinder cleaners, steel platform, press, trumper, condenser, submerged lint flue drier, seed scales, rotary lift transmission and power if wanted. Also, (not in Abilene) almost complete 4-80 Hardwicke Etter all steel outfit consisting of gins, feeders, conveyor, distributor, press, trumper, condenser and separator.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Continental gin stands, 45 inch Claret suction fan, Murray press pump, steel bound gin press, 3 inch line shaft and various sizes belt distributor for 5-80 saw gin stands, steel and wood pulleys of various sizes, 6 and 9 inch seed conveyors.—See Theo Rogge, Shiner, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-70 saw Murray stands, right hand lint flue; 5-80 saw Murray stands, left hand lint flue. Will sell with or without lint flue. Beaumier press pump.—Kight Lane, Dublin, Texas. Phone 375.

FOR SALE—5-80 Murray gin plant with Super Mitchells, less power. Good condition. No longer need account reduced acreage.—W. L. Gladish, Box 300, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

FOR SALE—Five-80 Continental model C—DC—V-belt drive brush gins, new metal brush cylinders and bearings, with Model 30 fronts. 4-80 Continental Double X huller cleaner feeders. Model C lint flue system on 7-8" centers. Steel 5-gin belt distributor, all in good condition. Price, \$3000.—Farmers Cooperative Gin Co., Carnegie, Okla.

FOR SALE—Four 80-saw Murray gin. 80 h.p. F-M engine, metal clad building. Priced to sell.—R. M. Foster, Hico, La.

FOR SALE—One used big reel Murray dryer, 5' high, 22" long in first class condition, just painted with new screen and bearings, \$900. One second-hand Westinghouse electric motor 50 h.p., complete with starter, 2 months use, \$1,050.—Regis La Grange, Arnaudville, La. Phone 2401.

FOR SALE—Lummus 5/80 double moting gins, M.E.F. feeders with heat and conveyor distribution.—Inquire Box "CJ", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental F8 gins. 4-80 Lummus gins. 4-80 Gullett gins. 6-70 Murray glass front gins with lint flue and with V-belt Standard Mitchells. 4-80 Continental lint cleaners and flues. 5-60 inch Super Mitchells. One flue cylinder 50 inch incline steel cleaner. 1-6 cylinder 50 inch incline steel cleaner. 2-50 inch 4 cylinder incline steel cleaners. 1-12 and 1-16 section Lummus thermo cleaners. 1-20 shelf Hardwicke-Etter dryer complete. 1 Continental 2 trough dryer complete. 1 Murray big reel drier. 1 EJ trumper. 1 Lummus trumper. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter large size huller feeders. One 14 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machine. All sizes condensers and pumps and many other items.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

Urge Red Tags for "Hot" Bales Only

The National Cotton Council is urging ginners and warehousemen to order 1954 bale identification tags in colors other than red.

This is being done to strengthen the "red tag" system for marking suspected fire-packed bales. This program, now carried out on a Beltwide basis, has been widely accepted and used by the cotton industry as a means of reducing fire loss caused by "hot" bales.

In recent years each ginner in the Belt has received a supply of red fire bale tags to mark suspected "hot" bales for a 72-hour isolation period. This has reduced the danger of a hot bale being moved into normal marketing channels with thousands of other bales.

But there are times when a suspected hot bale—even though tagged—is carelessly picked up and transported to the warehouse or otherwise mixed with other bales. This danger of mixing bales is especially great if the gin is using red numbered tags for regular identification.

Thus if ginners and warehousemen will use lighter colors for their identification tags, a red marker will soon become an automatic danger sign, and there will be less possibility of a suspected hot bale moving into a warehouse or railroad car with many other bales and causing a heavy fire loss.

Since black lettering shows up better on a light background, there is an additional advantage in using colors other than red for identification tags.

All major tag manufacturers selling to the cotton industry have agreed to cooperate in this program by instructing their salesmen to discourage ginners and warehousemen from buying red identification tags.

FOR SALE—One Continental upright hydraulic press pump. Three F.E.C. Mitchells, ball-bearing, flat belt. Three I.S.&B. Continental stands.—R. I. West, Checotah, Okla.

FOR SALE—80 saw Continental Model "F" DC V-belt drive stand. 80 saw Continental Model "F", 3, DC, V-belt drive stand.—Morrilton Cotton Oil Co., Morrilton, Ark.

FOR SALE—Bargains: New 21 trough tower drier, Valley-Built cotton seed sterilizers. Heavy duty elbows and valves.—South Texas Gin Service Company, Harlingen, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Murray big drum cleaner feeders \$75.00 each. Ready to run, in good shape.—Contact Allen White's Gin, Box 363, Ethel, Miss.

ALL STEEL down packing press and packer for sale.—Write James Bowlin, La Feria, Texas.

WANTED—1, 4 or 5 cylinder, all steel, incline cleaner. Prefer Hardwicke-Etter. Also 5-64" Super Mitchell feeders.—Farmers Gin, Heidenheimer, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four 60" 1936 Mitchell standard units. Bargain for quick sale. Phone Geronimo Gin Company, Seguin, Texas.

FOR REMOVAL—One complete all steel 6-80 Lummus outfit including 6-80 Lummus air blast gins, M.E.F. feeders, steel conveyor distributor, six super jet lint-cleaners, 12-unit thermo, 24-shelf tower drier, rock and boll trap, all steel bur machine with 3-cylinder after cleaner, two 96", 4-cylinder steel cleaners, two 72" steel Lummus cleaning type separators, rotary lift, all steel up packing press, trumper and pump, new condenser and 40 h.p. electric motor for operation with super jets, five practically new fans, horizontal boiler for operation of Lummus thermo and steam seed sterilizer, one 6-cylinder LeRoI and one 6-cylinder M-M engines, complete with extended stub-shafts, V-drive belting, and cooling towers and wood frame iron clad main gin building. This complete plant at a sacrifice price.—For details, write, wire or call: R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—A perfectly good all steel 9/80 Murray, a 5/80 and a 4/80 both in same gin house. Will gin between 4,000 and 5,000 bales this year. A real bargain at price and terms asked. A 1945 model all steel Murray for sale to move. Can be bought at bargain price. New 4/90 Cen-Tennial with twin Super Mitchells, electric power, in perfect location west of Phoenix, Ariz. Should gin from 8,000 to 10,000 bales this season. Priced for quick sale at \$125,000 with terms. An all steel Lummus with all modern cleaning and drying equipment in excellent condition. Located in coastal bend area of South Texas. Should gin 5,000 or better this year. These and many others at bargain prices. Call me for appointment to look at these plants.—M. M. Phillips, phone 6-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One No. 3 Atteberry seed sterilizer with 7½ h.p. motor G.E. reduction gear, 2 years old. One 14' Hardwicke-Etter bur machine (wood), one 6 cylinder air line cleaner (wood), one 7 cylinder Hardwicke-Etter cleaner (wood), one 5 cylinder Hardwicke-Etter cleaner (wood), 5-80 Murray gin stands—6" mote conveyor, one 18' x 9" conveyor lift, one 22' x 9" conveyor lift, 100' of 9" steel conveyor complete with steel box and hangers.—Write Box "VO", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—36" motor driven attrition mill, 440 volt, 55, 60 or 75 h.p. Give description and price.—Hazelhurst Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co., Hazelhurst, Miss.

WANTED—All steel up packing press in good condition, preferably Lummus.—Write Celeste Co., Gin Association, Celeste, Texas.

WANTED—All-steel up-packing press. Must be priced right.—Eckhardt Gin Co., Yorktown, Texas.

WANTED—Used 14 foot steel bur machine, Murray or Hardwicke-Etter, good condition.—Write P. O. Box 150, Charleston, Mo.

WANTED—10 h.p. single phase electric motor.—Kight Lane, Dublin, Texas. Phone 375.

WANTED—5-60" Super Mitchells, conveyor distributor and five late model 80-saw Murray air blast or Continental brush gins. Give complete description and price in first letter. Must be priced right.—Write Box "GL", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

MAN WITH 18 years experience wants job as gin manager. Can furnish best of references.—W. E. Dryden, Box 184, Hollister, Okla.

AVAILABLE at once, young aggressive superintendent, with good record with hydraulics and expellers, cost, safety and housekeeping. Member IOMSA.—Lynn H. Reams, 1105 Nassau Street, Plainview, Texas.

WANTED—Position as gin manager. Have had 24 years experience in operation and management. Can stand rigid investigation.—Write Box "XV", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 918 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engines, 120 to 360 h.p.; also parts for YV Fairbanks-Morse diesel engines.—A. C. Askew, Box 3073, Whittier Station, Tulsa 8, Okla. Phone 6-6120.

FOR SALE—One 350 h.p., 277 r.p.m. Bruce MacBeth gas engine, clutch and drive pulley. Price, \$6,000.—Arcadia Cotton Oil Co., Arcadia, La.

FOR SALE—1946 model QT-20 Hyster 2,000-lb. lift truck, good condition. Can be seen loading linters. Cost \$3,000, price \$975.—Delta Oil Mill, Inc., Jonestown, Miss.

GINs INSTALLED and repaired, new and old, 15 years experience operation, repairing. Reference: Lummus Gin Co., Columbus, Ga.—C. E. Brooks & Son, Fyffe, Ala.

FOR SALE—One twin 6 Minneapolis-Moline natural gas or butane engine, one 6-cylinder rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline natural gas or butane engine, and one 75 h.p. 2300-1800—3-phase electric motor and starter.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Good used diesel and gas engines, various h.p. and makes.—The National Supply Company, P. O. Box 9877, Fort Worth, Texas. Telephone SU-5441.

Georgia Ginners

(Continued from Page 18)

of the National Cotton Council. Wingate, who is a vice-president of the Council, said that organization could not put over a program for cotton without the ginner's support.

Discussing the 1954 acreage control program, the Farm Bureau and Council leader told how cotton production is steadily moving west and asked the ginners to urge their farmer customers to release unwanted cotton acres to growers who want it. This, he said, would help the Southeast maintain a healthy acreage history and provide more business for ginners and others who process the

crop. (Note: See editorial, elsewhere in this issue, relating to the release by farmers of unwanted cotton acres.)

Wingate praised Agriculture Secretary Benson for his strong support of a research and education program but said he differs sharply with the Secretary on the matter of price supports. Benson's sliding-scale support proposal, the Farm Bureau leader said, would be inadequate to protect the grower and would result in serious damage to cotton and agriculture in general. He said farmers are overwhelmingly in favor of a 90 percent of parity program.

• **Doctor Murray on Cotton's Future**—Speaking on the future of cotton, Dr. C. C. Murray, dean and director of the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia, said it depends largely on the intensity of our research and educational efforts. He reminded the ginners that where cotton once accounted for about 50 percent of Georgia's cultivated acreage, today it accounts for only about 14 percent of it. Still, he said, cotton is a very important crop in Georgia and each year finds it produced more efficiently.

Doctor Murray reminded the ginners that they are probably the farmers' most important source of information on cotton production methods and suggested that they do everything possible to induce the grower to make use of all of our present knowledge in producing a crop. If growers would do this, Doctor Murray said, Georgia would be averaging a bale to the acre instead of today's one-half bale per acre.

The important functions of the New York Cotton Exchange were described to the ginners by Edward J. Wade of New York, vice-president of the Exchange.

• **Estes Heads Panel Group**—W. J. Estes, Jr., of Haralson, vice-president of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association, was moderator of an open forum panel discussion which brought the business program to a close. On the panel were Charles A. Bennett of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Dr. D. L. Branyon, Georgia Extension agronomist, Athens; J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., USDA Extension cotton ginning specialist, Atlanta; and E. C. Westbrook, Georgia Extension agronomist, Athens.

Subjects discussed by the panel included drying of seed cotton at the gin, the Georgia 5-Acre Cotton Contest, the Southeastern gin operators' schools, and the proper use of fertilizer in cotton production.

• **1954 Directors**—Directors elected were I. M. Foy, Statesboro; F. G. Guerry, Montezuma; James C. Mann, Conyers; Sam Smith, Cartersville; and O. S. Garrison, Homer. Other directors, not up for re-election this year, are Edwin Shiver, Morven; H. H. Redwine, Fayetteville; W. W. Brinson, Dublin; Jack Willis, Ocilla; Dick Chambers, Madison; P. W. Vaughn, Williamson; and John H. Anderson, Macon.

• **1954 Officers**—The board met after adjournment of the convention and elected the following officers: W. J. Estes, Jr., Haralson, president (was a vice-president); Herbert A. Williams, Jr., Sylvania, first vice-president (the retiring president); Sam Smith, Cartersville, vice-president; and Tom Murray, Sylvania, executive vice-president.

The annual banquet was held on the evening of March 8, with A. H. Ward, Aiken, S. C., as toastmaster.

Announce Southeastern Gin School Dates

Announcement was made this week that the Southeastern Gin Operators' Schools will be held as follows:

May 12—Continental Gin Co., Lyons, Ga.

May 19—Murray Company of Texas, at the company's plant in Atlanta.

May 25—Lummus Cotton Gin Co., at the company's plant in Columbus, Ga.

May 26—Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co., at the company's plant in Columbus, Ga.

Gin owners are urged to send their operating personnel to one or more of the schools, where they will receive expert instruction on how best to operate the various pieces of equipment in their plants.

In Address in New York

Benson Cites Dangers In Rigid Supports

■ SECRETARY of Agriculture says present surpluses are not true abundance, but are a gigantic weight upon the backs of farmers and taxpayers—"a stagnant pool, the breeding place of depressed markets." Advantages of flexible supports stressed.

DANGERS in surpluses resulting from rigid price supports for agricultural products, as contrasted with the opportunities for expanding consumption of farm products under the Administration's proposed program, were discussed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in a recent address before a meeting in New York.

The meeting was sponsored jointly by the Co-ordinating Committee of the Food Industries, Grange League Federation, Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and National Wholesale Frozen Food Distributors Association.

Forty million American families are stockholders in a business that has vast, growing stocks of agricultural products, the Secretary of Agriculture said. The average family of four, he estimated, has the following shares of products either owned by or under loan to the government:

Wheat enough to make more than a thousand loaves of bread.

Cotton enough to make 88 shirts or 72 house dresses.

Vegetable oils enough to supply the family's requirements of margarine for 10 months.

Butter supplies for 10½ weeks.

Cheese to supply the family for 11 weeks.

Corn sufficient to provide the family

with pork and pork products for over four months.

In addition, there are large stocks of wool, soybeans, tobacco, barley, oats, grain sorghums and other products, Secretary Benson pointed out.

As stockholders who have billions of dollars invested in this business, all Americans should take a keen interest in the way their investment is managed, he added. Despite their great productive ability, the farm people who make up 15 percent of the total population had an income last year that was only five percent of the national income.

"Rigid price supports do not promote prosperity," he continued. "The government has an investment of almost \$7 billion in price support operations. Yet farm income last year in terms of purchasing power was lower than in any year since 1940. Is this the way to promote prosperity?"

"Rigid price supports do not foster efficiency. Is it efficient to price commodities out of their markets? Is it efficient to maintain artificial demands for crops that drain the fertility from our soils? Is it efficient to destroy the natural relationship between feed and livestock prices? Is it efficient to force upon agriculture the diversion of 25 million acres of cotton, wheat and corn in a single year?"

Such a cutback in agricultural production, he said, affects the whole economy. It can mean less business in farm machinery, oil, gas, fertilizer, seeds, chemicals and other products.

"We must have reserves of products," his address continued, "but these accumulations are far beyond reasonable reserves. They are a gigantic weight upon the backs of farmers and taxpayers."

Saying that present surpluses are not true abundance, the Secretary added that the nation needs a program that will serve producers and consumers by using our abundance. Abundance must be, he said, a reservoir serving the people's needs—not a stagnant pool, the breeding place of depressed markets.

The Secretary then summarized the Administration's proposed farm program, which he described as a realistic program—a program "to use abundance, not just store it away in warehouses where with every tick of the clock the danger of spoilage grows—the cost of storage mounts—and the depressing effect on markets increases."

Secretary Benson then outlined the Administration's two objectives in foreign agricultural trade as: First, to move into foreign use a substantial part of present surpluses without interfering with normal channels of trade; and, second, to build a permanently stronger foreign market for farm products.

"I make this promise," he said, "We in the Department are going to do a more aggressive job to help the private commercial trade expand foreign markets for American farm products than has even been done before."

Stressing that the biggest market for agriculture is at home, he pledged increased efforts to expand American markets for food and fiber.

He cited last year's experience with beef as an example of what can be done, saying that aggressive marketing raised consumption to an all-time high of about 75 pounds per person.

After listing some of the dietary deficiencies that offer opportunity for expanding consumption of dairy products, fruits and vegetables, eggs and other foods, he said, "The task of building markets is not simply to get everyone to use more . . . but of pin-pointing educational campaigns toward those who can really use more of a particular product."

"A great mystery," was the Secretary's term for the reasons for the reluctance of some to face the price support program realistically, because the recommendations are largely what the 80th and 81st Congresses enacted into law in 1948 and 1949.

"What we recommend as regards variable price supports is what the Department of Agriculture itself proposed in 1947," he continued. "It is what the former occupant of the White House strongly urged in the spring of 1948."

He concluded by urging his audience to help the American people to decide and act wisely with an understanding of the importance of this farm problem.

Soybean Disease Identified

A fourth variety of soybean downy mildew fungus has been identified in North Carolina by S. G. Lehman, professor of plant pathology, North Carolina State College, Raleigh. An article describing the disease appeared in a recent issue of *Phytopathology*, professional plant pathology journal.

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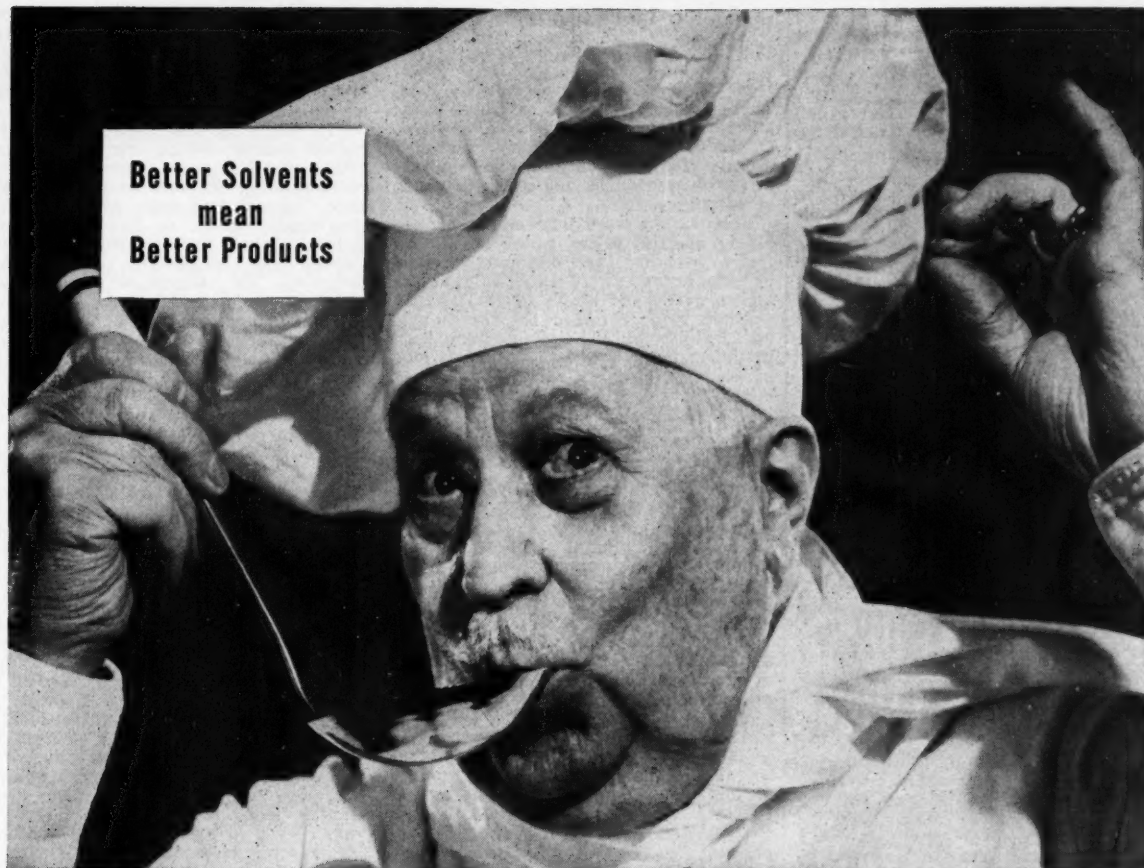
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SKELLYSOLVE-D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about 50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D. Closed cup flash point about 20°F.

"Doc" MacGEE says: The word I'm thinking of is "parfait," which of course means perfect, without a flaw. And if perfection in solvents has a strong bearing on the perfection of your product, you'll do well to look into Skellysolve for all your solvent requirements.

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Uniformity is a fetish of the men who make Skellysolve. Batch after batch is "right on the button" for boiling ranges, low toxicity and sulphur content. What's more, we're equally proud of Skellysolve's unsurpassed dependability of supply—undaunted for almost a quarter of a century, regardless of wars, weather and even floods!

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Lint Cleaners

(Continued from Page 10)

from \$2.03 to \$7.51 per bale in 1953. These figures represent averages based on all of the bales sampled at each of the gins. Obviously, some bales lost in value from lint cleaning, but the majority showed sufficient gains to result in net increases.

Bale values were determined by applying specific prices based on the effective premiums and discounts received by the producers to each bale at its known grade and staple length, and an average value obtained for the 50-bale lot. Weights of 500 pounds were used in determining the value of each bale before lint cleaning, and that weight minus the weight removed by lint cleaning for each bale was used as the weight basis for determining value after lint cleaning.

In analyzing the data on this study, one factor in increased bale value, which has not been found in field studies of lint cleaning in other areas or from tests at the ginning laboratory, was found to be applicable to western Oklahoma. This factor deals with staple length. Heretofore, test results have shown little increase in staple length resulting from lint cleaning, usually amounting to no more than 0.1 to 0.3 of a thirty-second of an inch. However, on early-season ginnings in both 1952 and 1953, the average staple length of lint-cleaned cotton at most of the gins amounted to 0.6 of a thirty-second of an inch longer than for lint before cleaning. On late-season cotton the average increase was slightly less than for early-season ginnings, although still substantial. No one, to our knowledge, has yet claimed that lint cleaners are "staple stretchers." However, it is probable that the removal of short, immature fibers by these machines and the possibly smoother appearance of the samples contributed materially to this condition.

Spinning test results for both 1952

and 1953 show there was practically no difference in the spinning qualities, except for manufacturing waste, which can be attributed to lint cleaners. Neps per 100 square inches of card web showed an average count for nearly all lots of cotton prior to lint cleaning and the paired sample which was lint-cleaned (Table 3). Nep count increased, with a corresponding decrease in yarn appearance, for all lots spun as the season progressed, which is to be expected. Spinning waste for lint which had been cleaned was considerably less than for uncleaned lint, amounting to approximately 7 pounds per bale for the early-season ginnings for the two seasons and 8 to 10 pounds for late-season ginnings. The foreign matter removed by lint cleaners at gins is reflected in these differences in manufacturing waste. The magnitude of foreign matter removal by lint cleaners at the gins is emphasized by the fact that, for the total of 843 bales actually sampled in connection with this study, we caught, weighed, and removed from the gins the equivalent of eighteen 500-pound bales of lint cleaner waste. This resulted in a net gain in bale value to the producers of approximately \$2,000 in these 843 bales.

In terms of costs to the ginner for providing such a service to producers, cost data are not available at this time for this area. However, it has been found that ginning costs are higher at plants employing such equipment in other areas. The amount of this added ginning cost will vary from 50 cents to about one dollar per bale, depending on type of power used and the volume of cotton handled for any given area. Gins in many areas now make a separate charge in their ginning rate schedules for lint cleaning services.

Analysis of Material Removed By Lint Cleaners

To produce grade improvements and increased bale values, foreign matter must be removed from lint cotton. As indicated previously, average total

Table 2.—Effect of lint cleaning on cotton quality and bale value and foreign matter removal, western Oklahoma, 1952 and 1953¹

Year and season	Lint cleaner waste per 500-lb. bale (lbs.)	Staple length (32nd of an inch)		Value per pound (cents)		Bale weight (pounds)		Bale value (dollars)		Net bale value increase from lint cleaning (dollars)
		BC ²	AC ³	BC ²	AC ³	BC ²	AC ³	BC ²	AC ³	
1952:										
Early	9.6	27.7	28.3	35.50	36.24	500	490.4	177.49	177.75	+ \$0.26
Late	12.9	28.7	29.0	28.84	31.20	500	487.1	149.21	151.99	+ 2.78
1953:										
Early	9.3	29.8	30.2	31.68	32.51	500	490.7	158.39	159.52	+ 1.13
Late	11.0	29.1	29.2	27.12	28.60	500	489.0	135.60	139.84	+ 4.24

¹Prices for 1952 based on premiums and discounts paid by ginner to producers and applied to market price for Middling 15/16 inch cotton at time of sampling. Prices for 1953 based on loan values for white grades with premiums and discounts for light spotted and split grades applied to the basic loan rate for the specific white grade in that particular category.

²BC=before lint cleaning.

³AC=after lint cleaning.

Table 3.—Effect of lint cleaning at gins on spinning quality of cotton, western Oklahoma, 1952 and 1953

Year and season	Neps per 100 sq. in. (count)		Yarn strength ² (index)		Yarn appearance ³ (index)		Spinning waste per 500-lb. bale (pounds)		Difference
	BC ⁴	AC ⁵	BC ⁴	AC ⁵	BC ⁴	AC ⁵	BC ⁴	AC ⁵	
1952:									
Early	17	20	110.7	111.8	115	110	43.8	36.4	- 7.4
Late	19	20	105.6	105.0	105	100	53.6	45.6	- 8.0
1953:									
Early	14	18	105.7	106.3	105	105	39.9	33.3	- 6.6
Late	24	28	106.4	106.0	100	100	53.5	43.6	- 9.9

¹Neps per 100 square inches card web: 15 and below = low; 16-30 = average.

²Based on yarn skein strength for two numbers spun. A difference above or below 100 shows greater or less strength in relation to the average for the specified staple length.

³Data based on the two numbers spun. Index for average quality = 100.

⁴BC = before lint cleaning.

⁵AC = after lint cleaning.

Table 4.—An analysis of waste removed by lint cleaners, western Oklahoma, 1952 and 1953

Year and season	Lint cleaner waste per 500-lb. bale	Trash and motes per 500-lb. bale		Fiber per 500-lb. bale			
				Total		One-half inch and longer	
		Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent
1952:							
Early	9.6	7.1	74.0	2.5	26.0	1.6	62.4
Late	12.9	10.7	82.9	2.2	17.1	1.6	74.6
1953:							
Early	9.3	6.9	74.2	2.4	25.8	1.6	68.4
Late	11.0	9.2	83.6	1.8	16.4	1.3	70.1

weight removed by lint cleaners at all gins amounted to 9.6 pounds per bale for early-season ginnings in 1952 and slightly less in 1953. Comparable figures for late-season ginnings were 12.9 pounds and 11 pounds per bale. For early-season ginnings in both years, 74 percent of this weight was in the form of leaf trash and motes and the remainder, or about 2.5 pounds per bale, in the form of fiber (Table 4). An analysis of the fiber expelled by the lint cleaners shows that about 1.6 pounds of the 2.5 pounds was one-half inch or longer.

On late-season cotton, approximately 83 percent of the weight of material removed by lint cleaners in both years was accounted for by trash and motes and the remaining 2.0 pounds per bale was in the form of fiber. However, the amount of fiber one-half inch or longer was about the same as indicated for early-season ginnings, or 1.6 pounds per bale.

All cotton ginners present today are as fully aware as we are that differences exist in the amount of foreign matter removed by the different basic types of lint cleaners. It was not our purpose in this study to compare individual lint cleaners. Even if this had been our purpose, the results would not provide a true indication, because of the fact that variety and growth conditions varied widely between gin locations. For instance, it would be illogical to compare air-type cleaners which handled irrigated, longer staple cottons, with controlled-bat types of lint cleaners which handled shorter cottons grown under dryland conditions. Many other reasons why such comparisons would not be valid suggest themselves. However, like yourselves, we have found some differences, and we believe it would be wise to point them out now rather than attempt to answer the questions which this discussion is certain to provoke.

We found that the air type and the flow-through type of lint cleaners removed less total weight than did the controlled-bat types. The amount of fiber which was longer than one-half inch was also less. Such cleaners, on the average, removed from one-tenth of a pound up to about 1½ pounds of such fiber per bale. Gins using controlled-bat types of lint cleaners removed from two to three pounds of lint one-half inch or better per bale. However, these same gins also removed from 1½ to two times as much trash and motes per bale as did the air and flow-through types. And it is also true that most of the largest increases in bale value from lint cleaning occurred at these gins. However, it is equally important to remember that none of these gins started with the same cotton or had the same grade and staple distribution in the approximately 50 bales sampled before lint cleaning occurred. Obviously, a comparison of results between gins after lint cleaning had taken place or of the increased values attrib-

uted to lint cleaners would not be valid.

In summarizing the results of this study, it appears that, in general, lint cleaners provide grade improvements which offset weight losses and result in net bale value increases for producers with no apparent harmful effects on the spinning quality of western Oklahoma cotton. For early-season cotton, there is a delicate balance between the amount of weight removed to produce grade improvements and the premiums available for such improvements, particularly in the higher grades. Obviously, no material advantage is gained if cotton is running Middling White without lint cleaning, for the small premium gained by grade improvement will not justify the loss in weight. However, if approximately half of the daily ginnings are running light spotted in color and include a liberal sprinkling of Strict Low Middling cotton, it is believed that, on the basis of present premiums and discounts, significant net gains may be achieved on a day's run. For late-season ginnings, lint cleaners offer substantial increases in net bale values, at least until such time as color has deteriorated to the point that lint is classed as Spotted in color after lint cleaners have been used. Observations made during the last two years show only a small percentage of the crop would probably be affected at the very end of the season.

The purpose of this study as outlined at the outset of this discussion was to determine, in the aggregate, the effect of lint cleaners on quality improvement and costs in a broad sense. As the late Horace Hayden, who served the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association so well for many years, stated in a paper in which he reported the results of a conference on lint cleaners in the spring of 1950, "You pays your money, and you takes your choice."

Cotton Week Advertising To Exceed 1953 Record

A prediction that 1954 advertising during National Cotton Week, May 10-15, will reach a record volume is made by Ernest Stewart, New York, National Cotton Council. Stewart expects a minimum of a million lines of Cotton Week retail advertising in daily newspapers, with greater emphasis on storewide promotions involving several types of merchandise.

Stewart said that last year retailers placed 995,400 lines of store advertising in 429 dailies in 44 states. Besides these ads carrying the Cotton Week slogan, many ads promoting cotton products without specific reference to the event were run by retailers during the week.

Twenty-four percent of all 1953 Cotton Week retail ads were storewide in nature, promoting three or more types of merchandise. Thirty-one percent featured women's wear exclusively; 10 percent featured women's wear plus one

other type of merchandise; 27 percent featured piece goods and/or domestics exclusively; three percent featured mens' wear and/or work clothes exclusively; two percent featured rugs and carpets exclusively, and three percent other items.

Brand - name manufacturers placed 221 pages of advertising for cotton products in the May 1953 issues of the eight leading women's magazines.

Twelve thousand cards carrying the Cotton Week slogan were posted in streetcars and buses of 356 communities.



A Snow-Storm of Profits
for you in this Fast-Selling Cotton!

WATSON COTTONS
FINEST COTTONS
MONEY CAN BUY!

FASTEST-SELLING
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**4 Great Varieties
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- WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62
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FERRIS WATSON SEED CO.

GARLAND • Dallas County • TEXAS

The Economic Value of COTTON LINTERS For Mills and Farmers

■ **JOHN F. MOLONEY**, National Cottonseed Products Association, in this paper at Third Cottonseed Processing Clinic at New Orleans, Feb. 15-16, says that linters have always been a major factor in cotton oil mill operation.

THE SUBJECT assigned to me is The Economic Value of Linters to Mills and to Farmers. There is probably no quicker or surer way to start an argument than to discuss the economic value of some commodity, process, or industry. Most of us are inclined to place a relatively high value on the product, service, or industry with which we are associated and all of us, if pressed, will admit to some knowledge of economics.

One factor that contributes to controversy in this field is the fact that economic values do not lend themselves to the types of measurement that are available in many other lines of investigation. If you want to determine the volume of seed your mill is handling daily and the yields of products, you can do so and obtain results that are not subject to debate. The more complicated task of determining the quantity and quality of the constituents of cottonseed can be accomplished by the chemist with reasonable exactitude. But if we set out to prove that agriculture is more important to national prosperity than industry or that cotton is as important to national defense as steel, we can collect great masses of data on the subject but we can really prove nothing and our conclusions are open to endless argument. The subject of the economic value of linters must be approached with these limitations in mind.

Most historical reports on linters carry a statement to the effect that, prior to World War I, linters had little or no economic value. I wish to suggest that this is not strictly accurate. From the very beginnings of the cottonseed processing industry in this country, linters have been a major factor in mill operations. To illustrate, between 1825 and 1850, a number of mills were established to crush cottonseed. Every one of those mills failed and the reason for their failure was that there had been developed no effective means of separating linters—and hulls—from the cottonseed kernels. Until such means were developed, cottonseed processing was not economically practicable. During that early period, linters may certainly be said to have had *negative* value. Even after the development of delinting, hulling and separating equipment, it was many years before markets were developed to the point where linters acquired *positive* value to the mills and to the producers of cottonseed. The point is that linters have always been a basic factor in the efficient processing of seed and that, under any foreseeable conditions, they

carry some value, whether it be positive, negative, or zero.

Turning now to methods of measurement, if we know the yields and the market prices obtainable for the various qualities of linters, it is a matter of arithmetic to calculate the income per ton of seed that can be realized by a mill. Naturally, that income varies from time to time and from mill to mill. Historically, USDA reports average an-

nual value of linters per ton of seed varying all the way from \$1.24 in the 1932 crop year to \$29.99 for the 1950 crop. Over a recent 10 - year period (1942-51 crop years), according to the same source, the value of linters averaged \$12.33 per ton. This was equivalent to 13 percent of mill income from all products, and was several times the net profit which mills realized per ton of seed processed.

Any allocation of the value of one of several joint products to the raw material from which such products are obtained must be arbitrary. One acceptable method of making such an allocation, however, is to assume that each product accounts for the same percentage of raw material value that it does of finished product value. In other words, if linters accounted for 13 percent of the value of oil mill products, it can be assumed that they accounted for 13 percent of the value of cottonseed. On this basis, it can be stated that linters returned to the farmer an average of \$8.13 for each ton of seed which he sold during the 10-year period referred to above. On a 12 million bale crop, this is equivalent to approximately \$35 million in farm income. While this sum does not rank with the billions of dollars that are so casually discussed these days, it is sufficiently large to show that



Top Entertainment Set for Texas Ginners

SHOWN HERE is one of the many top entertainment features that will be provided for ginners and their families at the Texas Ginners' Association annual convention at Dallas, April 5-6-7. Highlight of the varied program will be the two-hour floor show Wednesday evening, April 7, at the State Fair Auditorium. Vic Hyde, who is pictured, will be one of the featured artists on this show, which is being arranged by R. D. Leonard, manager, Joan Frank Productions, the organization which has staged many

enjoyable shows for ginners at previous conventions. Hyde has tooted his numerous horns and received enthusiastic acclaim from audiences and reviewers in London, New York, Chicago and many other entertainment centers. He has appeared at such places as the Astor Roof, Edgewater Beach, Coconut Grove, Roxy, Paramount and Biltmore Bowl. Other entertainment plans and details of the program for the convention will be reported in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press of March 27.

we are dealing with a factor of economic significance.

Members of the cottonseed processing industry are well aware that the cotton producer attaches greater importance to the cottonseed dollar than to the dollar he receives from cotton lint. This is one of those psychological factors which, whether explainable or not, limit the conclusions that can be drawn from economic or statistical analysis. One explanation lies in the fact that income from cottonseed is commonly the first cash money that the producer receives for his season's work. A second explanation may be found in the fact that a change of \$12.50 per ton in the price of cottonseed seems like a large amount, while a change of one cent per pound in the price of cotton lint appears nominal. The two changes are equal insofar as their effects upon farm income are concerned. In any event, the farm value of \$8.13 per ton of cottonseed which we can impute to linters on the basis of the Department's figures (described above), is a sum that producers consider highly important.

As already indicated, linters assume an importance in mill operation that is out of proportion to the income they produce. While the percentage will vary with the mill and with the type of process, it is estimated that the removal of linters accounts for about 60 percent of the power cost, 25 percent of the labor cost and 20-25 percent of the total cost of mill operation. In other words, the cost of producing linters—that is, a reasonable allocation of raw material cost, plus the cost of processing—exceeds mill income from that particular commodity.

This situation has suggested to some that, rather than seeking to improve the quality of linters and the efficiency with which they are produced, mills might attempt to eliminate delinting entirely or at least reduce production per ton to a substantial degree. Such an approach, however, overlooks certain basic considerations. Cottonseed, as received by the oil mills, carry an average of about 12 percent linters. A minimum quantity of this fiber—the amount will vary with the character of the cottonseed—must be removed to permit maximum oil recovery, a desirable quality of meal, and effective mill operation. This minimum quantity could be significantly less than current yields and its removal could be accomplished at some reduction in current delinting costs. However, since each additional pound of fiber left on the seed would have to be sold as hulls, the price of such fiber, with due allowance for its cost of removal, would have to approach the price of hulls before such a reduction would be economically practicable. This suggests that present mill practices with respect to delinting are likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

The reasons for industry concern over linters have been thoroughly discussed at previous processing clinics and in a number of articles in the trade press. They will be further discussed later in this meeting. To summarize, linters are encountering increasing competition in both first and second cut markets. The quality advantages historically held by linters are being steadily narrowed and their income-producing value, to both oil mills and cotton producers, is being reduced. Under these circumstances, the industry is seeking through research to find ways and means to produce and market a better product.

The cottonseed industry is extremely fortunate that such an excellent cottonseed research program is in operation at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. On a number of occasions, members of the Laboratory staff have stated that for no other commodity does there exist a comparable program involving such extensive and intensive cooperation among federal agencies, the state experiment stations, and private industry. Historically and at the present time, the greater part of this program involves cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal, the two most valuable products of the seed. Members of the industry are encouraged to note, however, the recent interest of the Laboratory in the problems surrounding the production of quality linters. Just as the removal of linters constitutes an integral part of efficient oil mill operation, so also, it is felt, they

should be an integral part of cottonseed processing research. While the efforts so far devoted to linters have been of a preliminary and exploratory nature, it is hoped that they will point the way toward making investigations in this field a significant part of the total research program.

Bamboo May Be \$2 Million Crop in Southern States

Bamboo might be a new crop for the South with a potential market estimated at \$1.3 to \$2 million, according to a survey by USDA and Georgia Engineering Experiment Station. A Survey of Bamboos, publication issued by USDA, lists 70 different uses for bamboo, with emphasis on paper making. Researchers also listed other possible uses.

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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3116 Commerce St. P.O. Box 444 Dallas 21, Texas

• Superintendents To Meet in Phoenix

WEST COAST members of International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will hold their annual division meeting March 20-21 at the Paradise Inn, Phoenix, Ariz. H. F. Crossno, California Cotton Oil Corp., Los Angeles, is general meeting chairman.

Other committee chairmen are Burns H. Hamlett, Los Angeles, registration; C. E. Stewart, Los Angeles, membership; C. R. Hogrefe, Los Angeles, entertainment; G. A. Ward, Phoenix, welcome; K. B. Smith, Fresno, Calif., location; and H. C. Barrington, Torrance, Calif., golf tournament. Ward and Smith are

state vice-presidents of the superintendents' organization.

The program, details of which were published in the Feb. 27 issue of The Press, includes addresses by industry leaders.

A western round-up party will be held Friday night, March 19. Bus tours to visit mills are scheduled for Saturday afternoon for those who do not want to participate in the golf tournament. A banquet and dance will be held Saturday night.

The ladies auxiliary will meet Saturday morning. A style show and luncheon will follow this meeting. In the afternoon a bus tour of downtown Phoenix will be available for the ladies.

• Farmers Are Urged To Use Allotment

THE IMPORTANCE of getting the full acreage allotment of cotton planted was stressed by Dr. C. R. Sayre, Scott, president of the Mississippi Delta Council, in a talk at the annual meeting of Mississippi Seed Improvement Association March 3 at State College.

W. F. Lambert, Charleston, Miss., was re-elected president of the Association at the meeting and P. L. Bell, Greenville, was named vice-president. John Oakley, State College, is executive secretary.

Doctor Sayre pointed out that Mississippi growers in 1950 underplanted the state's allotment by 10.4 percent and that this cost the state 200,000 acres of allotments in 1954, since the acreage history reflected past plantings rather than allotments.

"If we underplant in 1954 by the same percentage, the cost to us could be in excess of \$20 million gross cotton income each year from 1956 through 1960," he said. As insurance against underplanting, he suggested overplanting by 10 percent and then plowing up cotton on such places as low spots where cotton may drown out or corners where insect control is difficult.

President Lambert and Herbert Rogers, Herbert Rogers Advertising Agency, Dallas, stressed the value of continued advertising in their talks at the meeting.

• Lint Support Price Is 31.25 Cents

THE MINIMUM support price of 31.25 cents per pound for Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 1954, announced by USDA March 3, compares with 30.80 cents on 1953 crop upland cotton. The higher support level, resulting from recent changes in parity, amounts to \$2.25 per bale increase over 1953.

A support price of 65.25 cents per pound for 1954 long staple cotton was announced on the same date.

Under the law, the price must be re-examined on Aug. 1 and may be increased if parity is higher, but may not be lower than the minimum which was announced March 3.

New Product:

BALE-RITE WEIGHT INDICATOR ANNOUNCES NEW MODEL

The Automatic Weight Indicator Corp. has announced that a new model Bale-Rite weight indicator is available. The unit is made of cast "Tenzaloy" aluminum, and the switch arm and trip nut are enclosed in a plexiglass-covered housing. This housing is an integral part of the main housing.

The unit may be adjusted while the follow block is in motion, and the company says that this feature makes the device much simpler to operate. Pressurized shaft seals have been added to prevent any lint from getting inside the housing.

Additional information may be obtained by writing the Automatic Weight Indicator Corp., 120 West 25th Street, Baltimore 18, Md., or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 21.



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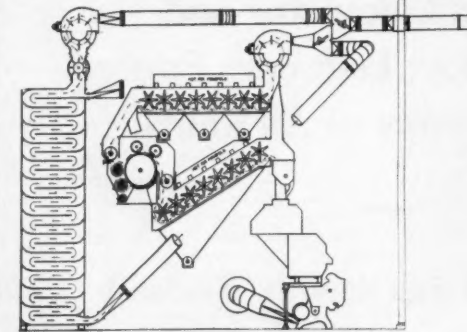
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Giles A. Coors, Jr. Joins Lovitt & Co., Memphis

Fred C. Lovitt of L. B. Lovitt & Co., Memphis, recently announced the appointment of Giles A. Coors, Jr., to handle soybean, soybean meal and cottonseed meal futures contracts. He assumed this position March 8.

Coors is a native of Memphis and was



GILES A. COORS, Jr.

graduated from the high school department of Christian Brothers College in 1943. He attended the University of Mississippi, Oxford, in 1943-44.

During the war he served in the Army Air Force 1944-45. He then attended the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1946-48, where he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

Coors was an officer of the National Bank of Commerce from 1950 until 1954. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Giles A. Coors of Memphis. He married Sophie Woodson in June 1953.

Georgia Peanut Farmers Are Honored March 5

Outstanding farmers from the peanut growing belt of Georgia met at Tifton, March 5, and were feted at a luncheon featuring Georgia peanut products. The menu included peanut ham, peanut soup, peanut muffins and peanut pie.

J. R. Johnson, Extension agronomist, said that 43 farmers grew a ton or more of peanuts per acre in 1953, and each was invited to attend the meeting to receive a certificate from the University of Georgia and a key.

T. W. Morel, Effingham County, is the champion grower in the state with a 2,802-pound yield. H. M. Parker, Sumter, is second, with 2,632 pounds, and M. L. Taylor, Bulloch, third, with 2,630 pounds.

The farmers and agricultural leaders toured the Coastal Plain Experiment Station and heard an Extension agronomist discuss the future of peanuts in Georgia.

A number of the ton-per-acre farmers and outstanding leaders in the peanut industry who sponsor the Ton Per Acre Contest made brief appearances on the program.

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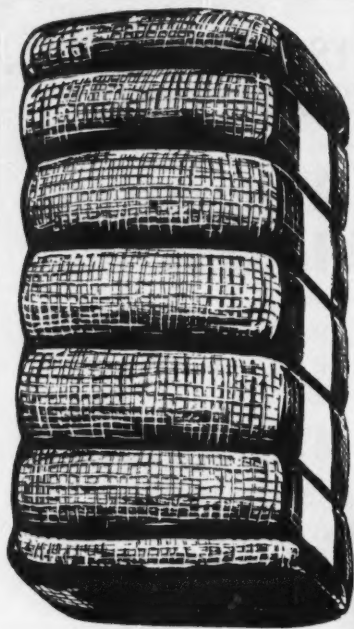
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CALENDAR							
Conventions		Meetings		Events			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• March 18-19-20—Third Annual Mid-south Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.

• March 18-19-20 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 18-19-20 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 19-20-21—Seventh Annual West Coast Divisional Meeting, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. Paradise Inn, Phoenix, Ariz. H. F. Crossno, P. O. Box 15345, Vernon Branch, Los Angeles, meeting chairman.

• March 29-30—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-2—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis 3, executive vice-president.

• April 5-6-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 3720-24 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 444), Dallas 21.

• April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.

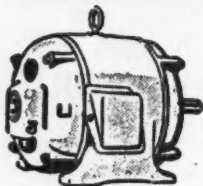
• May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 24-25 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

• May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual conven-

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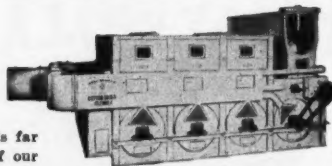
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tion. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4-5—American Cotton Congress sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, general chairman.

• June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. For information write Carl Meriwether, P. O. Box 232, Las Cruces, president.

• June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association - South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer. North Carolina association. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer. South Carolina association.

• June 13-14-15 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association sixtieth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.

• July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• July 28-29-30—Eighth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Little Rock, Ark. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

• Aug. 30-31-Sept. 1 — American Soybean Association thirty-fourth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Geo. M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer, Hudson, Iowa.

• Dec. 2-3—Eighth Annual Beltwide Insect Control Conference. Hotel Adolphus, Dallas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

Blaw-Knox Co. Names New Sales Engineer

Horrall Harrington has been appointed sales engineer for the Midwest district by Blaw-Knox Co., Chemical Plants Division, it was announced March 1. Harrington will be located at the Chicago office, and will offer the processes and engineering-construction services of the company to chemical and industrial clients in a twelve-state area.

Harrington is a civil engineer and a graduate of Purdue University. He holds professional registration in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He is a member of Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers and National Society of Professional Engineers. Prior to his present assignment, he held engineering positions in Chemical Plants Division over a seven-year period, and had earlier employment with American Bridge Co., Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., and H. K. Ferguson Co.

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NEW ORLEANS

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T. J. Harrell

Fort Worth, Texas



T. J. HARRELL, Fort Worth, Texas, president and general manager of Traders Oil Mill Co., was born in Grandview, Texas, Feb. 5, 1894.

He completed high school at Grandview and in 1916 was graduated with the B. A. degree from Baylor University, Waco, Texas. He worked for a time at Grandview in a cotton oil mill before enlisting in the Navy, where he served as a yeoman with the Asiatic Fleet during World War I.

In 1921 Harrell became associated with the Traders Oil Mill Co. when he accepted employment as a clerk and stenographer. After 10 years of experience in almost every position in the company, the Fort Worth crusher became president and general manager in 1931.

Harrell is a past-president and director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. He has been an officer of the Texas Swine Breeders' Association, the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Farm and Ranch Club and the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show.

Harrell is a director of the Abilene and Southern Railway. He served from 1933 to 1940 as a city councilman and was Fort Worth's mayor for two of those years. In 1939 he was named the city's outstanding citizen.

The crusher owns and operates a farm at Grandview, Texas, raising cotton and corn and breeding Hampshire hogs.

Harrell is a member of the Baptist church and belongs to the River Crest County Club, Colonial, Exchange and Fort Worth Clubs and is a Rotarian.

He was married in 1920 to Hattilu West and has one daughter, Francis Ann Harrell Rodgers, and a grandson, William Randolph Rodgers.

Feed Scholarships Planned

Three types of scholarships for students at the new Kansas State College feed technology school are planned by an advisory committee, headed by Robert Wendland, Wendland Grain Co., Temple, Texas. Wendland said that six scholarships have already been planned by donors.

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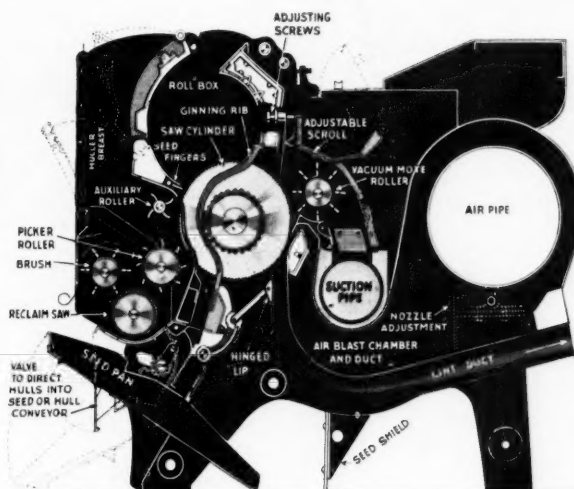
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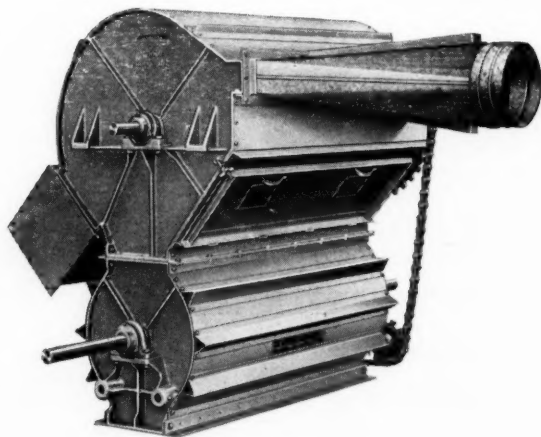


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